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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 58 September 1, 1933 No. 15

The Uses Of Leisure

Edwin R. Embree

Library Economies And The Library Patron

Jeannette M. Drake

The Public Library In The Depression: As A Layman Sees It

Hon. Theodore Francis Green

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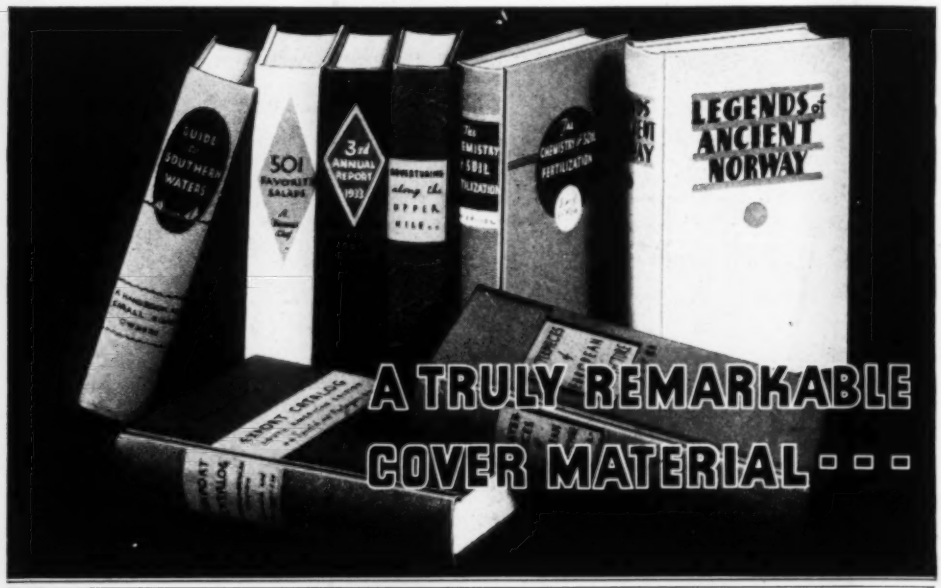

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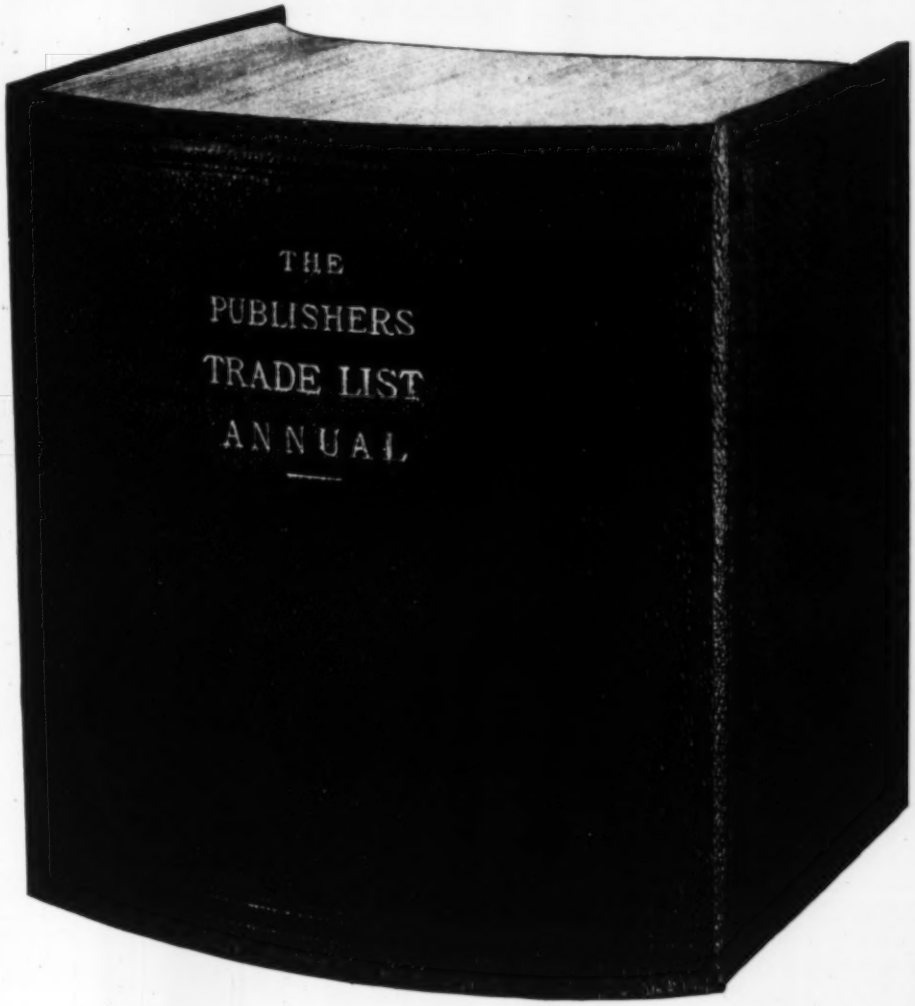

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The September 15 issue will be the third in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL's program on Leisure and the Library. This special number will take up the subject of Vocations and will include articles by Robert Hoppock of the National Occupational Conference; Douglas Waples, professor at the Chicago Graduate Library School; and Ralph L. Newing of the International Textbook Company and Vice President of the National Vocational Guidance Association. The continuation of human interests, or hobbies, of librarians has had to be held over for the September 15 issue, due to lack of space in this number.

Several articles dealing with school library work will be published in the October 1 number and plans for the annual Conference number are being made for October 15.

B. E. W.

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Libraries are responding generously in making these stimulating guides available to the public. Copies for circulation and quantities for resale are being ordered. Single copies 25¢; 5, $1; 25, $4.50; 50, $6.50; 100, $11. Quantities may be assorted. Bookmarks for distribution and extra covers for bulletin board display are offered without charge.

American Library Association
520 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The Public Library In The Depression: As A Layman Sees It

By Hon. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

Governor of Rhode Island

ALTHOUGH I have been actively interested in library work for many years, I cannot come before a meeting of thoroughbred librarians without some self-consciousness. You are, after all, experts, and I can face you only as an interested layman. I am glad to bring you the greetings of Rhode Island upon the thirtieth anniversary of your founding. It is simple to signalize your completion of three score years of promotion of "the library interests of the State of Rhode Island"—the purpose for which your association was originally founded. But it is not so simple to decide on what I can speak to you, when this for me is but one interest in a very crowded life, and for you it is your life-work.

However, it seems to me that the present moment supplies us with a topic wherein civic life and library concerns are mutually joined as never before. The new and increasing functions of the library during the present social and economic changes make one of the most interesting and vital factors with which we are all concerned. It has been a constantly surprising problem with you, during these past four years at least. It is, I believe, a more important item in the whole category of public adjustment than has been generally realized. Librarians' reports have inevitably shown primary concern with the increased use of libraries during the depression; and that silent increase on the part of the public has been their testimony that mental stimulation and upbuilding of itself is society's first impulse when faced with a serious change of valuations.

The problem which the ordinary library faces can be far more simply expressed than it can be solved. The whole thing is suggested in the phrase heading the 1932 report of the Providence Public Library: "Inflated Library Service in a Deflated Community." As that report so lucidly points out, deflated business conditions and reduced incomes mean a drastic retrenchment and economy in the conduct of business. All avenues of life are affected. The library problem, on the other hand, becomes severe. In the increased reliance upon libraries, there is every cause for thanks. It is a healthy sign of life in a very sick community. But the financial strictures upon all society affect our libraries, as you know, quite as naturally as all other institutions. How, then, to meet the enlarged demands for public service on a decreased budget: this is the question many libraries are facing.

The means which are being tried out, many with success, for the rehabilitation of society and its institutions at large will doubtless favorably affect the libraries too. Still, there is need to impress upon the public conscience the requirements of library functions and there is no better time

Address at the Rhode Island Library Association, June 23, 1933.

than the present, when your services are so widely called forth and appreciated. One of the ways to do this is to talk about them with constancy and earnestness. The public is more "library-conscious" than ever before. It will not be difficult to employ this rejuvenated interest for the future benefit of libraries.

Only a few days ago, the National Association of Book Publishers sent out a circular letter on this subject. That association noted that libraries in many cities have had serious cuts in appropriations at a time when the demand for library service has risen to unprecedented proportions. The public libraries suffer from the fact that the general public, though it makes constant and valuable use of them, has never been properly impressed with the extraordinary services they perform. They are taken as a matter of course. It is significant of the manner in which the library as a social force is ignored that so comprehensive a report upon social institutions as the two-volume report on *Recent Social Trends in the United States* fails even to mention the public library system. On this count, the Association of Book Publishers urge the necessity for strengthening library services in times like these, instead of allowing them to be included in general economy drives without any real appraisal of their value to the community and to the individual.

Please do not naïvely imagine that the National Association of Book Publishers is moved simply by the highest of social motives. It is scarcely necessary to suggest that they, as publishers, have keenly felt the decreased book-buying, not only by the general public, but by libraries. But their main point is true enough just the same.

It is precisely at this point that you, as librarians, and I (for example) as a person interested in civic matters, most decidedly meet. Our concern is mutual. It is, briefly, our duty to guarantee insofar as possible, that the libraries shall be able to continue meeting the huge demands of the public; that those demands themselves shall continue,—since the health of the public and of the libraries are equally dependent thereon; and finally that the public shall know not only what it is receiving, but how and why and wherefore.

The library is the enemy of the park bench. In times such as we have been passing through (and now, praise be, seem to be passing away from), the crying need for food has to be answered on all sides. But the problems of feeding man's stomach, complex though they often are, are never so difficult as those of feeding his mind. The need is just as terrible. The restless, hungry mind may breed anarchy, but perhaps that is better than the torpid, sleeping mind that settles into an indolence which breeds nothing itself, but becomes the prey of prejudice and ignorance.

The heartening thing—perhaps the most encouraging—about this whole depression is indicated by the immense calls upon libraries. You can lead a man to food, and it is not necessary to make him eat: he will. But you cannot, in the same sureness lead a man to the fount of knowledge and make him drink. You can try to encourage him, but the decision largely rests with himself—whether or not he will produce the energy and interest sufficient to nourish his intellectual being. That he has done this in large measure is proof of an inherent self-respect perhaps underestimated in the days prior to those of the depression.

From all sides there has come evidence of the strong morale of the average citizen. The district nurses, who do much work among the most unfortunate of all those harmed by the depression, speak of the remarkable courage of these people. Their faith has been most helpful to those helping them, and of course to themselves. Such a phenomenon as the "Leisure Time School" is further evidence of the willingness of the man out of work to improve his life through mediums which seem oftentimes unnecessary and idealistic in periods of so-called prosperity. We shall never have true prosperity—let alone the ability to maintain it—on bread alone. That a man will improve his enforced (and in many ways regrettable) leisure by putting himself to school is an enlightening fact. That many men, constantly increasing in numbers, will do this is the hope of the country and, indeed, of the race.

The library has become more than ever a great public school. I believe that, in Providence, 30 per cent of books borrowed from our libraries are of an educational kind, as distinct from those purely recreational. These are recent figures. When we consider how many books published are confined to purposes of simple enjoyment, that 30 per cent becomes an even more impressive average.

"Depression College" is the nickname libraries have recently earned. The Providence Public Library reports that more than 300 adults have registered for courses with the Reader's Advisor during 1932. Reading has become a serious business with a large percentage of book borrowers. This same Library, with its thousands of books, is making special efforts to meet the interests and purposes of the unemployed, its reading rooms being specially maintained with the desire to alleviate the discouragement, the mental and physical fatigue with which many men are burdened.

The Providence Librarian has said that the staff of a public library finds it is greeting familiar faces more often than ever; they are renewing acquaintance with old friends who dropped out of sight as readers of books during the Golden Age of the hilarious 1920's. Of course hundreds

of newcomers pass over the Library's threshold for the first time,—all in search of a solvent for a distressed mind and a weary spirit, and it must be supplied free of charge, for to all of them money is precious. The reading rooms of the Central Library and every branch library, he says, are crowded daily, all over the country. Most of this crowd are men. Many of them want to be entertained by a good novel. Some find satisfaction in the pages of the magazines and journals of their trade or craft. Not a few are using this new freedom to develop their knowledge of their old jobs or perhaps some other job. Many are reading seriously, some for the first time, about the great economic and political problems with which the world is faced today.

The library is doing a great service in putting at the citizen's disposal a goodly selection of much of the timely literature. His interest in the problems changing his life is a commendable sign of intelligent progress. The publishers are responding to that interest. Not a week goes by that books and pamphlets, as well as countless magazine articles, all dealing with current questions, are not published. The response to the latest wave of public interest is immediate. Such an overnight splash as Technocracy inspired innumerable essays in all forms, most of them designed for the lay reader. This direction of appeal is apparent in almost all such tracts. Learned books on economics there are, but the popularized version, the man-to-man exposition are the great majority. Often these are unnourishing fare, more likely to confuse and misinform the general reader than otherwise. But many of them are surprisingly well-documented and well-presented. From Walter Lippmann and Stuart Chase to the latest pamphleteer on the new deal or reforestration, these essayists are getting the ears of the nation.

The American nation is willing and eager to listen. It steadily becomes more avid in the search for facts, less gullible in its acceptance of the printed word. The American wants to know, he wishes to listen to the findings of the informed, and he desires to draw his own conclusions from the best of that information and to the best of his own ability. The messed-up talk that passed for public thinking has long ago soured his mind. He is no longer easily satisfied by glib phrases and blithe optimism without proven facts. The constant appearances of so much published matter dealing with our common problems not only tells and guides,—it reflects the interests of the citizenry.

Now obviously, the individual is incapable of keeping up with, or even of sifting, this large mass of continually increasing material. Yet much of it is directly related to his immediate interests. To present him with the best of what he is seeking, to make that selection liberal and diversified, stimulating to further reading and, ultimately, to produce a higher type of general citizen is an essential function of the public library. It is an outstanding undertaking of the reading room, the lending desk, the information bureau.

In addition to this, the records of many libraries bear witness to their widening fields of social enlightenment. Some librarians, if you will allow me to say so, have too long considered the library a place where books were stored as more or less permanent occupants of shelves, built to hold a vast collection which was an end in itself; I do not, of course, suggest that such a theory of benighted book collecting has ever been seriously formulated, or has drastically affected American methods in general. But there has been that "Public Not Wanted"-sign atmosphere underlying some library services. If recent events have contributed to the freshening of library air, they have not been in vain. And the stimulated helpfulness of libraries convinces me that such has been the case. Lectures in connection with libraries have made our institutions more attractive to the man on the street. As he has called on you librarians more numerously, you yourselves have, I believe, developed in humanity.

A good deal of recent library talk bears on the connections between library work and community interests. Much as this has progressed, it can go farther still. Everything that reveals the library, not as an end in itself but as a department of lively, everyday social life is a step in the right direction. Public pageants can gain in significance if the libraries will continue their cooperation of a healthy bookish background to such events. A float, in a parade, of Roger Williams being greeted by pre-Rhode Island Indians need not be simply a decorated automobile bearing decorated gentlemen. The pageantry itself is meaningless without the information behind it.

In like manner, if one goes to plays and the movies, one should read plays as well, and read about plays, and the books from which the better movies have originated. The movies, for example, present all the potentialities of an essentially healthy art, capable of taking a high place among America's contributions to art. Often misguided, often cruelly mishandled, this youngest branch of creative expression may often be excused on the grounds of its youthfulness, but it need not be overlooked on the same grounds. There are more and more good movies. We are developing, undoubtedly, a rich field. The aid in advancing the movies which the libraries can give is too obvious to need analysis. The movies largely reflect the public mind, and libraries, hand-in-hand with schools, can do much to shape that.

In other words, such figures as an increase of

200,000 in books borrowed within one year over the year before—such are not just cold figures on a page. They are alive with possibilities as well as with achievements; they are an indication of a healthy artery, growing stronger as it is developed. As H. G. Russell, of Columbia University, has asked: What else is the library but a service, a public utility? The primary business of libraries is to teach their communities the compensations of reading. And it is being further realized that men are gaining more than relaxation, more than enjoyment, more than education in their hours in the library and with library books. All these effects of their leisure time reading have combined to forestall the real and fatal depression, which is the depression of the *soul*. In the case of men looking for leadership, of men who have lost their confidence, the public libraries of the land have once more proved that the character which is in good books can become the character, once more, of flesh and heart and mind, by the magic transubstantiation of the printed word.

There are so many ramifications of the library-plus-depression situation, all of social significance, that I cannot hope to touch upon them all, much less expound them. But I should like to speak a word of recognition of still another service which libraries have performed—which, indeed, they are peculiarly constituted to perform. The publishing of books, in itself a great industry, has been seriously harmed, as you know, by economic stringencies. This has meant not only a decrease in the number of books issued, but a decrease in quality. For a number of reasons it has been financially inadvisable for publishers to send out certain kinds of good books. For one thing, publishers have held back books which they felt had the possibilities of good sales, because really good sales have been comparatively impossible. For another thing, the scholarly type of book, whose existence in print is dependent upon a small audience, has become more rare because its audience, financially speaking, has not existed of recent years in any appreciable number. On the other hand, the issuance of trashy fiction has maintained its level, for cheap wares are assured a sufficiently profitable sale to make them financially advisable. The whole situation has been one making the reading of the long-established worth while books more attractive than ever. The average library is admirably equipped to supply this demand.

The decrease and cessation of the difficult social conditions of the depression does not mean, I am certain, a cessation of these vital functions of libraries. An improvement in economic conditions does not involve a step backward, at any rate no complete retrogression.

The three public libraries established in Rhode Island before the Revolution are still in existence. That is one impressive item in a distinguished library history in this State. Brown University's large impress upon Rhode Island is not a little due to its libraries of worldwide fame. One of Americana, another of American plays and poetry, another of Lincolniana are among the most eminent in their respective fields. Our public libraries have maintained their financial status more nearly than most such institutions in the country. You, as a potent association, are now completing thirty years of enlightened and effective service in this field. You are fortunate in the realization of the increased significance and appreciation of the work to which you are devoting your lives. May your libraries during the next thirty years increase, develop and prosper!

The public library is in many communities the most active stimulant and aid to the constructive and mentally stimulating type of leisure time use. To a group of laymen it may be worth while to point out that the use of books is something carried on very quietly. It attracts no attention. People who use books do not form into audiences or parades, or meet anywhere. They get their books as individuals and go home, or go to their offices, shops, schools and other places of vocation, and sit down quietly with the books they have borrowed.

——From "Leisure Time Interests and the Library" by JOSEPH L. WHEELER.

Library Economies And The Library Patron [1]

By JEANNETTE M. DRAKE

Librarian, Pasadena, California, Public Library

WE, as Library Trustees and Librarians, know that we must do the most searching and constructive thinking possible in these times of increased demands and decreased budgets, in order so to administer our libraries that they may give the greatest amount of service, with the funds at our disposal, and not allow our libraries to be too seriously crippled. This earnest study must cover our own attitude, the patrons' expectancy, the taxpayers' viewpoint, our own possible practical economies, and our part in our own government. It is possible that this forced study may bring about many improvements and assist in making our library systems stronger in our communities.

Since we feel that it is worth while to spend the time and the money in attending this convention[3] in order to discuss our mutual problems and opportunities, I wonder if it is not appropriate to reconsecrate ourselves to our work with books and people and renew the ideals we felt when we accepted appointments as library trustees or as librarians? In that spirit can we do any better than to adopt Mr. Harold F. Brigham's "A Librarian's Credo For A Time Of Economic Stress,"[2] which is as follows:

1. I believe in books and libraries with a new conviction that is born of these times, when on every hand we see an unprecedented increase in the use of libraries despite drastic curtailment of their resources.
2. I believe libraries are absolutely necessary to the maintenance and sustenance of social progress.
3. I believe libraries are an educational necessity and, therefore, the inalienable right of every American citizen, both young and old, in school and out.
4. I believe libraries are an essential and indispensable contribution of Government to the general public welfare.
5. I believe libraries have won first rank as essential agencies of relief and rehabilitation in a time of economic and social disaster.
6. For these reasons I am proud of my profession, its high purposes and its new opportunities for service, but proud especially of its new achievements in the face of almost insuperable handicaps.
7. I declare these my convictions without hesitation or constraint in the hope that they may bring some reassurance to fellow workers oppressed with doubt and discouragement, and in the hope that those in public authority may not unknowingly sacrifice library service to unjust and unwise expediency with resulting permanent injury to this surviving symbol and bulwark of American Idealism.

What do library patrons want from our Public Libraries? Our people need the library more than ever before. "It is particularly helpful now to young people just out of school who have no work; to men and women who are not old but who have lost their positions through no fault of their own; to older people who normally would still be working but through the pressure of the times have lost their positions and will probably never be employed again; to people who have work but feel insecure and want to increase their usefulness or secure information on other subjects; to those who have been unable to finish their college courses and want to continue their studies; to the displaced worker who by intelligent reading is using his ingenuity to discover other occupations; to those who find recreation in the library's services now that incomes have been reduced and other forms of diversion are impossible." Patrons are asking us for books containing ideas that will help them in building up their morale, in conducting their business and in developing their imagination for they know that ideas are the real forces that move the world.

That the libraries are fulfilling some of these increased demands is shown by the fact that there was an increase of 37 per cent in the number of books borrowed in 1932 over 1929. Our libraries are meeting actual human needs by giving help during this period of adversity. Probably they are the most important stabilizing institutions we have with the exception, of course, of those agencies actually devoted to giving relief. However, I feel that libraries should not be rest-rooms for the unemployed; we have more serious use for our space, and that is the work of other public agencies.

What about us taxpayers? Some enthusiastic tax reducers feel that to curtail agencies of cultural value is a good place to begin to cut public expense. We taxpayers, who are working continually with the intellectual and inspirational life of our communities, know that there can be a social decline as well as a financial deficit. We sympathize with ourselves and our fellow citizens as taxpayers and surely want our money to be

1 Much of this article is a compilation of suggestions which have been made by various librarians and published in library periodicals.

2 Lib. Jour., 58:106, February 1, 1933.

3 Paper presented at California Library Convention, April 11, 1933.

used intelligently and honestly, but we do hope we may still have a serviceable government, which will cost money, of course.

The average citizen has been forced into a new and critical attitude toward all branches of governmental service. I heard a student of government say that this was the time for those in charge of every department of government to do their own pruning, wherever possible, or some one else would do it for them. If our work is worth while, we should make our departments so strong that the public will feel a need for them in the future. I am sure we are all good enough citizens and clever enough to know that we must do everything we can to see that the taxpayers get the value of the money spent in the administration of our libraries. Libraries are not responsible for deficits. We think we have never been extravagant and library budgets have never been high in comparison with many other government activities. We have always been confined to a limited budget.

A word of encouragement for those of you who have poor and crowded quarters for your business! In Pasadena we are fortunate enough to have a new main library building and four branch libraries, all new or comparatively so, and we glory in them, but I sometimes feel that they are a sort of boomerang because larger floor spaces, even though badly needed for service to the public, do take more heat, light, staff, and janitor service. So, if some of you are in uncomfortable buildings, do not feel too badly! Enlarged quarters where needed are not waste, but it is sometimes difficult to impress the tax-reducing committee with the necessity for this space and the expense it entails.

How can we reconcile the taxpayers' point of view in regard to his purse and the taxpayers' demands of our public libraries? Surely we do not want to give up spiritual vision, intellectual outlook, social hopes for our fellow citizens because of a zero hour in the financial world! Surely there is a way to preserve our educational assets even with a shifting stock market! Can we imagine a world with good books, libraries, or printing presses diminishing?

Our first duty, and perhaps you have all done it, is to eliminate all waste in our departments. Have we any wasted time or any wasted supplies? We hear rumors about those in public office being wasteful, extravagant, padding pay rolls and even practising graft. We all know that it is a matter of good business, personally and publicly, to avoid waste in everything we are doing. It is our first business to study each and every phase of our work, to organize and re-organize every department of it so that each and every member of our staffs knows that neither time nor material is being wasted and that there are no useless activities. A waste of public time is a waste of public money.

Any executive, with a staff, knows that it requires much vigilance to feel conscience-free on this point. We should know that each staff member can conscientiously say that neither time nor supplies are being wasted, from the use of ink, lead pencils, electric light, to larger items; it is interesting to compare water, gas, and light bill with the year before to see if savings are being made. We need to encourage engineers and janitors to take an interest in this thrift, as well as doing more repair work. After this is done, we must decide what the fundamental duties are of our tax-supported libraries. No legislative body can legislate good management, it must come from the human element. We are responsible for our department and must decide what we consider the most essential services. Probably no two people will ever agree on a specific answer to this question any more than on the question of what constitutes a desirable novel for the library. Two lines of approach have been suggested by Mr. Ralph Munn:

1. "A general thinning of all existing activities; that is, cutting a part of all and destroying none, such as:
   "Economies in staff, routine, supplies, building maintenance and new equipment.
   "Moderate retrenchments in hours of opening and in the book fund.
   "The danger in this plan is that the thinning process may be carried to the point of having a large framework with no vitality."
2. "Cutting out some activities altogether, leaving sufficient nourishment in the system for the parts which remain.
   "Dropping the activities which can best be spared or which may be most easily resumed later."[3]

We in Pasadena feel that the first thing is to throw a cordon around our funds that have to do directly with the books and the staff, for we consider that books, magazines, and the necessary book binding, together with an intelligent working staff to bring book, information, and reader together, as far as possible, are the life blood of our work.

We prove the value of our libraries to our patrons by giving them the books or information they really want. For a patron to be able to go into a building twelve hours a day for six days a week to be told that the library does not own a book or cannot furnish the information desired is not service. Libraries do not exist for themselves, but to furnish the means of self-education to citizens.

Is it not better to keep our libraries doing this for those who naturally come, even though we may have to curtail some of our extension work in its many valuable forms, or must lessen the number of hours the building is open? Isn't

[3] Munn, Ralph. "Major operations on the budget." Lib. Jour. 58:9. January 1, 1933.

it better to give what we know is first class service when we are open rather than mediocre service over longer hours?

Those of us who live in City-Manager cities have seen published in the *City Manager Magazine*, among other suggestions for economies, those appropriate for libraries. The first suggestion is as follows: "Consider administrative coordination of the several libraries in the county, city or school district." Recently I listened to a very interesting debate on the combination of the government of the cities and counties in Southern California from the mountains to the sea, by two professors of government—Dean Olsen and Dr. Phiffner. The speaker for the affirmative said that if this great area was placed under one administration that it would be more efficiently and economically managed, that duplications would be avoided—for illustration he said that radio, crime, earth disturbances knew no boundaries and the population is constantly moving. The government only knows boundary lines. The speaker for the negative advanced these arguments: that he could not accept any known statistics as proof of economy; that such a government would be a spiritual loss to local communities; that the citizens would lose community consciousness; that if local communities wanted something within their rights, they would feel as though asking for a handout. Size did not necessarily mean less per capita cost and he doubted that California would have as efficient municipal and county libraries if they had not been under independent library management.

Of course, each library administration must make its own decisions as to its economies, all or most of which will necessarily cripple or handicap the service which our city and county patrons are asking of us—but smaller incomes are forcing these retrenchments. In general, we will want to adopt the retrenchments which, if continued over a long period, will do the least permanent harm to the essentials of library service.

I am going to give you a long list of many retrenchments that are now in force in many libraries.

General

Scrutinizing magazine subscription lists with a view to eliminating some of them.
Simplifying charging operations (as by use of Detroit system or mechanical charging).
Simplifying order and catalog routine.
Reducing purchase of supplies to minimum.
Considering desirability of small fees for special services.
Discontinuing hospital service.
Discontinuing small outlying deposit stations in order to maintain services of larger branch libraries.
Reducing binding costs by not binding the lesser used magazines.
Restricting use of auditorium.
Admitting no juveniles under junior high school age after 6 P. M.
Omitting guarantors.
Not verifying addresses at the registration desk.
Omitting inventories.

Books

Some suggestions made are absolutely contradictory to others—but we must make our own decisions.
Buying cheap editions, waiting for dollar reprints of certain books.
Not buying cheap editions as they need rebinding too quickly.
Buying direct from jobber if his discount is larger than that of local firms.
Buying second-hand books in cases where timeliness is unimportant.
Buying reference copies and not circulating copies of standard books.
Buying current demands only.
Ignoring current demands.
Filling technical gaps only.
Concentrating on most informative books and those which have a stabilizing and real recreational value.
Buying cooperatively with other libraries.
Substituting pamphlet material for books.
Keeping lists of books to be purchased when times are better.
Asking staffs to exploit old books.
Speeding up rebinding of books.
Soliciting gifts.
Doing more book mending.
Making greater use of pamphlet binders.
Printing fewer book lists and reports.
Suspending replacements.
Not replacing titles most frequently stolen, or placing them in locked cases.
Discontinuing foreign book purchases.
Omitting background and research material unless it is super-important.
Postponing purchase of monumental publications.
Suspending branch orders for four months.

Books: Overdue and Stolen

Is one way of getting back some of our books to have a moratorium or bargain day for return of long overdue or stolen books, or is the psychology so bad that we will lose more than we will gain? In Pasadena we lose an average of only one book out every 10,000 books which have been properly charged. One staff member, whose duty is to trace long overdue books, accounts for this record. But, we do have real trouble with books being stolen. Owing to this fact an inspector has been placed at each exit to examine all books to see if all are properly charged. This is financed by our city Unemployment Fund and is a temporary arrangement.

Book Reserves

Should reserves be discontinued or the price

increased? Much is said of the cost unit. Are some of our activities costing too much for the results? Take for example, the cost of reserving a book. What is the average cost of this service for which many libraries charge two cents? The cost of reserving a book for a patron varies from six to eight cents for each book reserved, depending on the amount of detail work done on the reserving, and whether the book card for each copy in the library is clipped. By increasing the price we would undoubtedly cut down the number of reserves left to those most essential to their readers and, at the same time, leave more copies free from being reserved, which is really equal to more copies of the book. We might restrict this service with no great harm.

Inter-Library Loans

Borrowing the unusual book from the state library extension agency or setting up a plan for regional inter-library loans.

Establishing inter-library loans among branches of the same system or enlarging these departments.

Rental Collection

Establishing rental collections in libraries not already maintaining them to meet demands for additional books.

Enlarging the rental collection.

Including all western and mystery stories in the rental collection.

Strengthening fiction and non-fiction in the rental collection.

Putting all new fiction in the rental collection, but placing new copies of classics on free shelves.

Will the commercial rental libraries take care of much of the popular demand for current ephemeral books? Should we be glad to encourage this in order to have more money for permanent literature? There is a most fascinating debate on this subject in the A.L.A. *Bulletin* for September 1932 between Mr. Melcher and Miss Freeman.

Telephone

How much does it cost to renew books over the telephone? In one library it takes from 30 seconds to 8 minutes to renew the books by telephone which is an average cost of $.012 per book. Could the money now spent for this service be better spent to purchase new books and really give greater service to our patrons?

Staff

No new appointments.
No summer substitutes.
Flexible staff which is easily transferable to other departments.
Small salaried people for simple routine.
Cuts of salaries in various amounts.

Hours

Closing by day rather than hour. One city closes two of its ten branches every day except Monday (Seattle). Another library closes all day Wednesday.
Closing evenings in summer.
Closing Saturday afternoons and Sundays—May to October or the whole year.
Closing two weeks in the summer so the entire staff may take vacation at that time.
Can we work a five day week?

Revenues

Besides rent books there are other revenue suggestions, such as:

Charging for supplies, such as ink for fountain pens.
Charging dictionary users 25 cents an hour after the first fifteen minutes, especially cross-word puzzle fans.
Charging 5 cents for temporary cards, and 25 cents to replace borrowers cards.
Charging $1 an hour for research work.
Making an annual service charge to each adult borrower.
Increasing fines from 2 cents to 3 cents for adults.

But before you do this—know whether your charter says a Free Circulating Library or a Circulating Library without the word free.

We have a responsibility more serious and more far reaching than ever before, to carry on successful library work. We are a part of our municipal, county, or state government and we cannot function as we should if the government unit is not operating properly.

It has become a fashion somewhat to scoff at government. Professor Chas. E. Merriam of the University of Chicago says:

"I do not hesitate to say that the most expensive luxury in America today is the widespread opinion that government is necessarily weak, ignorant, and corrupt, and contemptible. This attitude costs not only millions but billions of dollars annually, because it poisons the springs of government enthusiasm and service. The continuing denunciation of the uselessness of government and its agents will tend to discredit the public service at the very moment that it might well be built up and made still more serviceable to the community."

We have in our libraries an opportunity to show how one branch of the government can operate efficiently, economically, conscientiously, without waste and thus we may through this crisis establish ourselves more firmly in the esteem of the people and help deepen respect for government and ourselves.

I never knew
More sweet and happy hours than I employ'd
Upon my books.

——JAMES SHIRLEY

Adventures Are To The Adventurous

By MAY HUNT

Librarian, Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa

SEPTEMBER, 1931. "Library 202. Adventures in Reading. A course in reading for pleasure given by the librarian. Reading in this course will in no way encroach upon the work or reading requirements of any department. It may or may not correlate with such work. One credit." The title of the course is plagiarized, but the risk is worth it.

For many years I have had in the background of my mind, a keen desire to start a free-lance reading course for credit, but always there was the difficulty of insufficient funds for certain essential books. Since our accessions are greatly increased this year through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, I resolved to take the plunge.

The response from students has surpassed all expectations. I would advise any college librarian who gets discouraged about the reading habits of students to launch some such enterprise—incidentally, it is a two-edged sword (there is nothing better to put point and purpose into a librarian's reading).

Notice of the course, which appeared in our spring catalog, brought requests from four summer school students. Although it had not been our intention to start out until fall, here was a chance for preliminary experiment, so we tried it and found the sample good. Each student had a different line of reading. One read much of Ibsen (because a high school teacher had talked so much about him) and various great novels which she had always wanted to read; another specialized in Stevenson; another in the epics and the fourth read mostly books on music. All worked like beavers, reading hours to earn their one credit, but they were enthusiastic nevertheless. Each had one conference a week with the librarian.

This fall at the opening of school, posters were displayed advertising the course: "Individual reading course given the first semester, one credit, conference with the librarian once a week, no examination, course not open to Freshmen (who have all the extra reading they can take care of in Freshman English)."

As each student came to register, we recorded his name on a page of a loose-leaf notebook with information as to his major and minors, the year of college work, subject or subjects in which he was especially interested and time for weekly conference with the librarian. Unknown to him, we made out for each a tentative reading list, but we also asked him to browse around the library and make out his own. At the first conference we pooled selections and made out another list, still tentative to be consistent with the word "Adventures."

It so happens, as in the summer, that no two students are reading exactly the same thing, although two music students have chosen titles almost exclusively in that line. A young woman of the "straight A" type will have a novel course in English literature beginning with Richardson (not quite at the beginning to be sure) and ending with Kipling, seventeen titles in all and eighteen or nineteen volumes. She is so pleased, there isn't even a thought of its being too much "work." I should say that she will read also Cross and Phelps on the novel.

There is a young prospective preacher who thinks he should know more about other than books on religion—so do we. He is anxious to read standard fiction for two reasons: to have criteria of judgment for himself and so that he will know better how to advise young people in this type of reading.

Most of those enrolled are naturally readers, but we were equally gratified to have a young woman with a very attractive personality announce: "I've always been all for action; I want to take this course because I don't like to read and I think I should." I felt it wise to let her go her own way for a while. The first choice was *Magnificent Obsession* and the next *Babbitt*. I shall ask her to read after this latter, however, *The Rise of Silas Lapham* so that she may see the contrast of the times in which each author was really driving home the same truth. What follows remains to be seen.

I confess I was a little dazed when one girl said that she wanted to start out with *The Secrets of Distinctive Dress*. I neither looked nor expressed astonishment, while there flashed through my mind a reason why she should be allowed to read this book. She has ability in drawing—why shouldn't she learn to drape her Venuses so they won't look like Irish washerwomen. But even if this reason were lacking, there would have been no gainsaying the request since in her list of seventeen titles were Hocking's *Human Nature and its Remaking;* Van Dyke's *How to Judge of a Picture;* Turner's *Personality and Reality*, not to mention the others whose combined weight would tip the scales so heavily as to make Pickens cavort into space.

I repeat: this is thrilling business; the trick

will lie in seeing that enthusiasm lasts throughout the course. I believe it will for there has been so much satisfaction expressed over this opportunity for individual reading with credit.

JANUARY, 1933. Did I say trick! Prematurely chosen word! The eternal fact of youthful enthusiasm keeps it thrilling business. Intellectual and personality growth cease with the repression of the high hope of adventure, hence our joy that the course was evidently accepted on its face value as a challenge to "Adventure," for there were requests to repeat it during the second semester. Since it had been the original intention to give the course only during the first semester of each year, the question as to whether a student could register for it a second time was a matter for faculty action. The consensus of opinion was that it could not be repeated as a course in general reading but that it could be taken with the reading along some specific line and credit applied to that specific subject. Accordingly tentative lists were made out and sent to the professor concerned for his approval or correction, so that there might not be any chance of duplication of the reading required in any regular course.

This January 1933, there are twenty-seven students enrolled. Besides those scheduled for general reading, there are those getting credit in Sociology, Mathematics, Home Economics, Psychology, English Literature, History and Economics. Of those electing the general credit, these preferences are expressed: History and Classical Literature, Economics, World Conditions, Science, Mathematics, Home Economics, Modern Poetry.

Wherever possible, I insinuate into the course a stimulus such as Rogers' *Fine Art of Reading*. Bennett's *How to Live on 24 Hours a Day*, or Mott's *Rewards of Reading*. Pitkin's *Art of Rapid Reading* and some book on how to study, e. g., Muse's *Efficient Study Habits* are sometimes suggested. Powys' *Meaning of Culture* and Martin's *Meaning of a Liberal Education* are destined for a busy career.

Following is a list for which one credit will be given in history in June: Five titles in the history of civilization, among them, Hankin's *Racial Basis of Civilization*, Le Bon's *World in Revolt*, Spengler's *Decline of the West*. These are followed by *The Travels of Marco Polo* and of *Sir John Mandeville*. Then come *Legacy of Greece*, Showerman's *Eternal Rome*, Plato's *Republic*. A group of three: Davis' *Life on a Medieval Barony*, Feuillerat's *French Life and Ideals*, Siegfried's *France; a Study in Nationality*. In the last group on the list are five titles, among them Adams' *Epic of America*, Bowen's *Growing Up with a City* and *Life of Black Hawk*.

There are so many possibilities of objective that everybody ought to be satisfied. At one time on our bulletin board, we made these suggestions to students for Adventures in Reading:

1. Much of one author.
2. Outstanding novels of various nations.
3. Outstanding literature of some foreign nation.
4. Some one century of some one nation.
5. Some type of literature.
6. Some type of poetry.
7. All of some author.
8. Reading in the major subject.
9. Deliberate divergence from the major subject.
10. Hit and miss selection of worth while titles.

Almost two years' experience with the course has convinced us that it is much better to make the student an original tentative list than to ask him to make an original selection from the shelves. He is more certain to land where he should if his choice comes from reading a book like *The Fine Art of Reading*. For example, one student decided she wanted to read *The Divine Comedy* because of what Mabie says of it in his *Books and Culture*. Just reading the shelves would never have led her to that decision I am sure.

We try also to introduce, where opportunity arises, some appetizers in the form of controversy, contrast, or deliberate follow-up of interest. To illustrate: the student who has just read Plato's *Apology* will, if he has any imagination at all, enjoy Aristophanes' *Clouds*—this not to belittle Socrates, but to bring home the ever-recurring truth that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." Similarly, *Babbitt* and *The Rise of Silas Lapham* are placed in juxtaposition; and Strachey's *Queen Victoria* and Maurois' *Disraeli* are paired off.

For our own guidance, we consult such books as *Classics of the Western World* and *Bulletin* of the State University of Iowa n.s. no. 626, March 12, 1932, *Approaches in Liberal and Cultural Education*, A Campus Course. But we have for emergency use, always at hand a card file of books in our library listed under subjects, as: Biography; Classics; Foreign Literature (Modern) General; History—Biography and Customs; History and Government; How to Read and Study; Incentives to Reading; Life Adjustments; Literature—Biography and Criticism; Religion; Science; Social Adjustments; Sociology; Literary Style; Travel, etc.

Since its inception two years ago, ninety-seven students have adventured in reading. This semester a little over 12 per cent of the student body is reading under the librarian's guidance and if we consider both semesters, it is 17 per cent. The number of readers this semester shows an increase of 37 per cent over those enrolled in the first semester of 1931/32. We feel that this course fills a very real need in student life and that it is in perfect conformity with progressive trends in education. When we consider Berg-

son's warning not to specialize too soon, we are rather jealous that our original idea of a general reading course shall not be overshadowed by the specific interests; however, in these days, one has always to consider the transfer value of credits. We have found ways à la Zadig of making everybody happy, on certain occasions; for example, one young man took this as a general reading course the first of this year and wanted very much to have another similar course, so I suggested to him that we might make a compromise, since he had read many books of Eddington, Jeans, Keyser along with fiction, general science and religion. The result is that by arrangement with the mathematics professor, he will be able to get a credit in mathematics if sufficient books are added in that subject this semester.

It was gratifying to learn from an alumnus that the course had helped him greatly in graduate work—he could get the kernel out of many books with greater facility because the demands this course has made for rapid reading. (Rapid reading however is not possible with some subjects.)

If there is too much of the high light in this picture, we should add in the interest of honesty as well as of aesthetics that there have been two or three who failed to get the significance of the enterprise and who in consequence needed prodding as well as stimulus. They have, however, in no way quenched our ardor for the project, and so we close with a hail but not farewell to "Adventures in Reading."

Old Wine, New Bottles

By RICHARD H. HART

Literature Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

NOT EVEN the blindest of library optimists will dare to suggest that cuts in book budgets are blessings in disguise. Yet in many libraries reduction in income is serving as an incentive toward thoughtful and selective buying and a more skillful handling of the available book stock. There is no reason why the scarcity of recent non-fiction on library shelves should not be employed as a stimulus in reviving popular interest in the classics. The poetry, drama and biography of Greece and Rome are recognized as offering models of literary art that stand unrivalled in their beauty. Yet one vital element has been consistently neglected in the presentation of classic authors to the general reader—that is the quality of excitement. This element, the most varied and subtle in any literature, ranges from the gaiety and passion of Petronius, Apuleius and Ovid to the spiritual exaltation of Vergil and St. Augustine.

An intelligent but desultory reader coming to the library in search of diversion is the last person to whom most librarians would consider offering translations of ancient literature. Yet it is to him that the living classics of Greece and Rome can make a strong appeal, once prejudice against the archaic is broken down. Get the book into his hands long enough for some few barbed lines to catch and hold his interest, and the gap is bridged.

During the month of March, copies of the classics in the Loeb Library edition were displayed in the Literature Department of the new Enoch Pratt Library, at a point where visitors entering and leaving the room had of necessity to notice the books and read at least a line or two of an accompanying poster. The display was not confined to the best known authors; indeed, the majority of the titles shown were those not usually read in Greek and Latin courses. From a sixteen inch shelf containing a dozen volumes, about fifty were circulated during the month. This may not seem an impressive number; but when one considers that most of the books had not been in use more than twice in the past year and that in many cases the reader was led to further excursions, the number becomes significant. The assistant at the desk found himself frequently called on to answer questions about the books displayed and in this way discovered that many of the readers who carried away Ovid, Plautus or Juvenal had had no former interest in classic literature but had been attracted by the author's lively modernity of manner and timeless genius for impaling human frailty.

Though this experiment was trivial in extent it serves as an indication of what may be accomplished by including fresh new volumes of selected classics in any library's displays of books for recreational reading.

The Uses Of Leisure

By EDWIN R. EMBREE

President, Julius Rosenwald Fund

IN CONSIDERING the uses of leisure, let us inquire first whether there is any great likelihood that we are going to have more leisure. It would be too bad if we went to a lot of trouble to prepare for quiet enjoyment and then found that after all leisure was not forthcoming in any large chunks.

The answer seems really pretty clear. Machine production and efficient division of labor have created a new era. A movement which we call the Industrial Revolution, starting about a hundred and fifty years ago, has been changing the material conditions of our life until today food and clothing and supplies are available in an abundance undreamed of in any other age.

Up to the industrial era, mankind had been engaged in a desperate hand struggle to ward off starvation and privation. With the harnessing of steam and the invention of power-driven machinery, it began to be possible for the first time in history to manufacture goods fast enough to keep up with man's needs. All those things which for ages had been slowly and laboriously made by hand began to be attacked by the all-efficient machine. Cotton cloth could be spun in Manchester to clothe the whole world. Shoes which had previously been wrought by hand in single pairs were manufactured by the million. Chairs and tables which a Phyfe had devoted a lifetime to making were turned out in standard thousands. Scientific farming served by mechanical slaves and extended by new methods of preservation began to be able to supply food for the whole world. Conveniences of the most ingenious sort followed: telephones, central heating, refrigeration, electric lights, vacuum cleaners. Finally, a deluge of handsome toys came pouring into a gleeful world: bicycles, automobiles, phonographs, radios. We live today in a world of plenty undreamed of by our forefathers. Thanks to the almost miraculous efficiency of machines we can produce enough food and clothes and supplies to meet the material needs of the entire human race.

It is true that there are still individuals who do not share in this new plenty, but that is because of the faults of our distributing machinery, our finance and economics, not because of any lack of real abundance. Even in the midst of the present depression we still have a veritable embarrassment of plenty. In fact, due to the astonishing lacks in our economic system, it is this very abundance which has upset the financial applecart. We have the amazing spectacle of people starving because there is too much wheat in the elevators, too much corn and hogs and cattle on the farms; people unable to get clothes because there is too much cotton and wool, having to go barefoot because too many shoes have been manufactured, walking the streets because there are too many automobiles, too many trucks, and trains. The new abundance is so great that it has broken the back of our inadequate systems of finance and distribution.

We can and will straighten out the superficial snarls in our economic order. In fact, we are already doing so under the aggressive leadership of a wise administration in Washington. And meanwhile machine industry is being further perfected every day. We are really in a new era. Man no longer needs to spend his entire time and energy in a mad struggle against starvation and privation. Machines are our everlasting slaves. They will hereafter do most of our drudgery. On the average a few hours of work by each of us during four or five days a week will supply in full measure all the necessities and all the luxuries we can use.

We enter a new freedom. No longer oxen or mules, we now have the opportunity to live as men, even as the Sons of God whom we have so long claimed to be. The only questions are: Can we take advantage of this new freedom; can we change our mental outlook from that of the drudging mules we have had to be throughout the ages and really enter upon a growth toward our god-like heritage?

It is not going to be easy to do this. It doesn't take much imagination to work twelve hours a day and tumble into a weary and sodden sleep at night. Long drudging work has been a great opiate. It has kept most men stupid and dull as dumb driven cattle. It will not be easy for us to accept the responsibilities of the new freedom —this freedom of leisure.

I have just returned from a survey of Java and the other islands of the East Indies. In many ways the people of these beautiful islands are wiser than we. They know that life is to be lived and enjoyed. They realize that drudgery is a curse. And, while they work harder and longer hours than we do in the Western World, they know that labor is not an end in itself, but simply a means of providing materials for real living.

Radio Talk Under Auspices of the American Library Association May 18, 1933.

At the end of a hard day of labor in Java and Bali, the people come joyously at twilight for dancing and singing, for playing on the gamelon orchestra, for story telling and the spontaneous acting of folk dramas. In these islands work, even in the day time, is not allowed to interfere too much with enjoyment. The rice fields are kept beautiful not only that the yield may be great, but from a love of creating a beautiful landscape. Labor is often interrupted for village festivals or celebrations in the temples. Drama and song and dance are frequent offerings in honor of the seasons, in thanksgiving over work accomplished, or just in the sheer joy of living.

Lacking the wealth of the West, having to work much harder than we because of crude tools and poor division of labor, nevertheless these people have not allowed themselves to slump into ox-like stupor. Constantly in every form of art and expression, they are exuding a full and humane life. If we are to enter our new heritage of leisure, we also must begin to understand that enjoyment and enrichment are the real purposes of life, that labor is only a means to the goal of full rich living.

There are a thousand ways in which different ones of us will work out lives worthy of the Sons of God. I mention only one of them: the reading of books.

Man is different from all the other animals in that he uses speech. He has perfected this most amazing of his tools—language—so that he not only conveys ideas directly to his neighbor but can put this talk onto paper and pass it around for thousands to read today and study in the years to come.

All man's brilliant discoveries are recorded in books, so that any of us may learn what the wisest have searched out. The thinking of the sages is written so clearly that even children can begin to follow the keenest reasoning and the deepest thinking. Poems make crystals of beauty. The most graceful and delicate imaginings are offered to us in stories and sketches. The single book, *Alice in Wonderland,* has carried hundreds of thousands of children—and grown people, too—into gorgeous worlds of fantasy they never could have entered by themselves. Through one volume, the *Bible*, we have the history and folk lore of one of the most interesting of races and for two thousand years millions of us have been able to hear the teachings of an humble inspired prophet as he walked the shores of Galilee.

Books are the greatest inheritance of the new generations. They preserve the wisdom and the beauty of the race, and carry it as a living, ever-growing stream. No man can claim education who does not read constantly. Any one may educate himself—whether he has ever been to school and college or not—by wise and wide reading.

Happily the library movement is now so active in America that books are freely offered to anyone who will take a little trouble to get them. Libraries these days are not only storehouses of books. The modern library has many alert branches in cities and villages. Through loan collections to schools and churches and clubs and through book trucks roaming up and down the rural roads, the library today is pressing its wares on everyone as aggressively as a Fuller Brush salesman. No one in America has any excuse for not reading except his own laziness or his own stupidity. But those who would really enjoy and enrich their leisure will not be content simply to borrow their reading. They will want to own a part of this literary wealth. A book these days costs no more than a fat dinner. And happily both wisdom and brilliance are being made up into beautiful units of type and binding and format. In the new era mental food and emotional raiment are quite as vital as fodder and overcoats. In the rapid upswing of the market, books are commodities in which each of us with great profit may make investments.

Books are not only the only means of pleasure and enrichment. But they are the very basis of modern civilization. They are a food necessary to human growth. You can tell pretty well how far an individual is moving from the mule toward the human being by the number of books he reads each month. Newspapers are necessary daily fodder, magazines are useful and stimulating, books are solid meat and joyous drink to anyone who is really human.

The Book

I know some mind has dwelt upon
The story in these pages.
I know some hand wrote down the timeless
Pageant of the ages.

This book—this world, I know its song
And all the music folded
Into one scroll. There is a God,
I know, whose hand has moulded.

——RAYMOND KRESENSKY

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

September 1, 1933

Editorials

IT IS encouraging for national organizations and periodicals, that have been emphasizing the importance of a wiser use of leisure time, to note that New York City is to be used as a great laboratory from which scientific formulae for the proper use of the leisure, accruing to millions as a result of shorter working hours under the N.R.A. program, can be derived capable of being employed by every city, town and village in the United States. Grover Whalen, New York Chairman of the President's Emergency Re-employment Campaign, has appointed a committee of eight outstanding men to study this problem. With Raymond B. Fosdick as Chairman the committee includes representatives of the Association for Adult Education, the National Recreation Association, Columbia University, City College, Association of the Bar, Julliard Foundation, and the *New York Times*. A movement for the wiser use of leisure was started by the Association for Adult Education and the National Recreation Association as far back as 1929 and newspapers and periodicals all over the country have followed their lead. *The Journal of the N.E.A., Adult Education, Child Welfare, Nature Magazine,* and *American Federationist,* to mention only a few, have carried articles on this subject for two or three years and THE LIBRARY JOURNAL with its three-point program has had a wide response from librarians. The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, *Journal* and Fort Wayne, Indiana, *News-Sentinel,* among other newspapers, have carried series of articles on the use of added leisure and innumerable pamphlets have been published on the subject, but this is the first City to make a scientific study of the problem. Librarians will be interested in their findings for the public library, with an increase of approximately 37 per cent in service, is one of the most important educational institutions, second in value only to the public schools, in the community.

GOVERNOR Green of Rhode Island points out, in an article printed elsewhere, that the bright side of the depression is the immense call upon libraries. He feels that such figures as an increase of 200,000 in books borrowed within one year over the year before are not just cold figures, but are alive with possibilities as well as achievements. "It is being realized," he states, "that men are gaining more than relaxation, more than enjoyment, more than education in their hours in the library and with library books. All these effects of their leisure time reading have combined to forestall the real and fatal depression, which is the depression of the *soul.*" It can never be truly estimated how great has been the influence of libraries during this period, but such figures as those from the Milwaukee Public Library which tell of an increase of 52.3 per cent in Belles lettres, of 111.8 per cent in the social sciences, and 123.4 per cent in the Music and Art Department during a five months period this year compared with 1929 are silent testimonials that books are being used as leisure time employment and it is significant that the increase has been along cultural and utilitarian lines rather than recreational fiction. Libraries are becoming more and more an absolute part of the community, working with local organizations in guiding readers to books, and inspiring men and women to the finer things of life.

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MUCH credit is due Maria V. Leavitt, Chairman of the A.L.A. Membership Committee over a six-year period, and her hard-working Committee for the valiant service rendered the Association. This year there has been a falling off in memberships in spite of all efforts of the Committee, but they still hope that by October the registration will equal that of last year's thirteen thousand. At this time there are well over ten thousand paid up members so, with less than three thousand names to obtain, the Committee have decided to inspire each state representative to work even harder in gaining not only new members but also renewals of those lapsing in their dues. Sometime during the October conference the state representative with the highest percentage gain in enrollment over 1932 will receive awards. It has not been decided as yet whether this will take the form of a medal or some other valued possession, but it should spur A.L.A. members to stand back of their state representatives and help win the honor for their state as well as send the mercury in the membership thermometer down so that it will register "fair weather and ocean breezes" during the week of the conference.

Librarian Authors

PAUL HORGAN, the Harper prize-winning novelist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and was educated at a private school in Buffalo, the New Mexico Military Institute, and the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester. His ancestry is German and French on his mother's side and Irish and English on his father's side.

In Albuquerque, New Mexico, where the family lived for several years, Mr. Horgan spent his seventeenth year as a reporter and musical critic on the *Albuquerque Morning Journal*. When he was a cadet in Military school a famous Metropolitan singer, in Santa Fe for a concert, heard him sing, advised him to study and wrote enthusiastic letters to his family. As a result, he was sent to the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y. There, in addition to his studies in voice, he obtained work as a member of the production staff with the Rochester Opera Company. From time to time he was invited by the directors to appear in the opera company's repertoire. In 1926 he returned to New Mexico and became librarian of the New Mexico Military Institute and proceeded to serve his apprenticeship as a novelist. He says: "During all these times of doing jobs, painting, drawing, acting, singing, I was trying to write poetry and stories. The scattering of my efforts led me to no valuable production in any of them, but it did prove to me the need for control and discipline. No matter what other art I was working at, it was always literature to which I returned. I wrote three long and two short novels before the acceptance of *The Fault of Angels*."

His work, however, was receiving encouragement from the magazines, notably the *Yale Review*. His first published work appeared in *Poetry*, a magazine of verse, in 1923. Other stories have appeared in the *New Yorker*, *Harper's Magazine* and the *North American Review*. One of his stories was included in the *Best Short Stories of 1931*. He wrote and illustrated a juvenile, *Men of Arms*, a boy's history of fighting men from the ancient world to the era of airmen.

He says of himself: "I dislike living in colonies of people working in the arts; I cannot do any work among them. I dislike crowds. My writing habits are uncomplicated. When I am working on a long piece I write fifteen hundred words a day. I am thus able to do the first draft of a book in a comparatively short time without missing a day until it is finished. The rewriting and revisons follow months afterward. . . . Strictly speaking, I do not enjoy the act of writing. Yet I am happier writing than not writing."

Paul Horgan

The Fault of Angels is the sixth Harper Prize novel. The scene of this satiric comedy is an American city where the wealthy Mr. Ganson has endowed a musical and dramatic center. The characters are a highly sophisticated group of artists and their patrons. It is one of the first American novels, according to Sinclair Lewis, "which portrays that extremely interesting and increasingly important phase of American life: the arts in a provincial city."

Urge Maintenance of Educational Standards

MEMBERS of the American Association of University Women, at their recent convention in Minneapolis, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, Our public schools, colleges universities, and libraries are facing a critical emergency unparalleled in our history;

Whereas, This emergency is essentially a financial one growing out of the current economic depression, with its elements of widespread unemployment, business losses, depreciated investments, and reduced incomes; and

Whereas, This economic condition has resulted in a deplorable retrenchment in the field of education,

Be it resolved, That the American Association of University Women assembled in this Eighth National Convention does hereby endorse the following recommendation of the Educational Policies Committee:

That the branches be encouraged to concentrate their efforts on keeping up educational standards in their respective communities; on supporting the superintendents of schools and presidents of state and city institutions of higher education in their efforts to hold important educational projects; in taking active part in supporting educational programs presented to state legislatures; in defending the prerogatives of qualified educational leadership to distribute the necessary reductions with due consideration for relative educational values.

Tentative Schedule of Chicago Meetings

October 16-21, 1933

*Morning sessions, 10:00 to 12:00; afternoon sessions at 2:30; evening sessions at 8:30; with such exceptions as are specifically noted below. Room assignments will be shown in the official program. *Independent association with restricted membership; meeting open to members only.*

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday, October 16	Activities Com. Art Ref. R. T. and Museum Group of Special Ls. Assn. (joint) Council Natl. Assn. State Ls. Public Documents Com. Special Ls. Assn.	Agricultural Ls. Sect. Amer. Assn. Law Ls. Art Ref. R. T. *Assn. Amer. L. Schools Bd. on L. and Adult Educ.—Occupational Information R. T. County Ls. Sect. Lending Sect. Natl. Assn. State Ls. and Amer. Legis. Assn. (joint) Public Documents Com. Public Documents Com. (luncheon) (12:15) Special Ls. Assn. Young People's Reading R. T. (luncheon) (12:30)	First General Session New Members and Delegates (dinner) (6:15)
Tuesday, October 17	Catalog Sect. (gen.) Junior Coll. Ls. R. T. L. Buildings R. T. L. Extension Bd. and Board on L. and Adult Educ.—Joint Meeting for State Workers Amer. Legis. Assn. Natl. Assn. State Ls. and Public Documents Com. School Ls. Sect. (business) Sect. for L. Work with Children (business) Special Ls. Assn. (business) Young People's Reading R. T.	Amer. Assn. Law Ls. Business Ls. Sect. Coll. and Ref. Sect. (gen.) Com. on L. Coop. with Latin Amer. L. Radio Broadcasting R. T. Sect. for L. Work with Children Special Ls. Assn. (business) Special Membership Com. (luncheon) (12:30) County Ls. Sect.—Joint Com. on Specialized Training for Lnshp.	Amer. Legis. Assn., Natl. Assn. State Ls., and Amer. Assn. Law Ls. (joint banquet) Special Ls. Assn. (dinner and tour of Century of Progress) State Assn. dinner meetings FREE.
Wednesday, October 18	Second General Session School L. Supervisors (breakfast) (8:00) Special Ls. Assn.	Coll. and Ref. Sect. (1) Coll. L. R. T.; (2) Ref. L. R. T. Dewey Classification Meeting League of L. Comms. Membership Com. (luncheon) (12:30) Natl. Assn. State Ls. Public Documents Com. Sect. for L. Work with Children Special Ls. Assn. University L. Extension Service R. T. (luncheon) (12:30) Visual Methods R. T.	*Assn. of Research Ls. Com. on Ls. in Correctional Institutions County Ls. Sect. Junior Coll. Ls. R. T. Junior Members R. T. Natl. Assn. State Ls. and Amer. Assn. Law Ls. (banquet) Periodicals Sect. Professional Training Sect. Small Ls. R. T. Work with Foreign Born R. T.
Thursday, October 19	Adult Educ. R. T. Amer. Assn. Law Ls. Bibliographical Soc. of Amer. Catalog Sect. — R. T. Catalogers of Large Ls. School Ls. Sect. and Sect. for L. Work with Children (joint)	Agricultural Ls. Sect.—visit to L. of Dr. Thordarson (4:00) Citizen's Luncheon (12:30) Open house for delegates at Ill. Host Bldg., Century of Progress School Librarians—visits to school ls. FREE. Amer. Library Assn. Day at Century of Progress Exposition	L. school dinner meetings FREE.
Friday, October 20	Private School Lns. (breakfast) (8:00) Third General Session	Amer. Assn. Law Ls. Amer. L. Institute Hospital Ls. R. T. Order and Bk. Selection R. T. Religious Bks. R. T. Salaries and Unemployment—open meeting School Ls. Sect. (gen.) School L. Sect. of Mich. L. Assn. (luncheon) (12:00) Trustees R. T.	Amer. L. Institute (dinner) (6:30) Bibliographical Soc. of Amer. Catalog Sect.—R. T. Catalogers of Small Ls. Religious Bks. R. T. School Ls. Sect. (dinner) Trustees Sect. Work with Blind R. T.
Saturday, October 21	Council Natl. Assn. State Ls. School Ls. Sect. (group meetings) (1) Lns. of Elementary and Jr. and Sr. High School Ls. (2) Lns. of Normal School and Teachers Coll. Ls.	Fourth General Session	FREE.

Tentative Program of the Fifty-fifth Annual Conference

(Chicago, October 16 to 21)

General Sessions

FIRST GENERAL SESSION, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 8:30 P.M.

Address of welcome—Walter Dill Scott, president, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Address of welcome—Frederic C. Woodward, vice president, University of Chicago, Chicago

President's address: Unanswered Questions—Harry Miller Lydenberg, New York Public Library, New York City

SECOND GENERAL SESSION, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 10:00 A.M.

Business meeting (fifteen minutes)

International program

Topic: Society's Interest in the Preservation and Use of Books and Libraries

What the Preservation of the Records of Scholarship Means to Changing Civilizations—Eugene Tisserant, director, Vatican Library, Rome, Italy

The Social Responsibility of the Modern Library—Arundell Esdaile, secretary, British Museum; vice president, (British) Library Association; and editor, *Library Association Record*, London, England

Society's Responsibility to Maintain Institutions of Education and Scholarship—Isak Collijn, director, Royal Library; president, Association of Swedish Librarians; and honorary president, International Federation of Library Associations, Stockholm, Sweden

THIRD GENERAL SESSION, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 10:00 A.M.

Modern Trends in Education—George F. Zook, U. S. commissioner of education, Washington, D. C.

The Place of Books and Reading in Modern Society—Howard Mumford Jones, professor of English, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2:30 P.M.

Reports of the Resolutions Committee and Elections Committee

The Responsibility of Writers, Publishers, and Librarians in Promoting International Understanding—Frederick P. Keppel, president, Carnegie Corporation of New York, New York City

Council

(Meetings will be open to all members of the Association.)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 10:00 A.M., AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 10:00 A.M.

Chapters and Sections—Essae Martha Culver

Petition to Affiliate with A.L.A. from Association of Research Libraries—Andrew Keogh

A Code for Libraries (speaker to be announced)

Proposed Honorary Members—Josephine Adams Rathbone

Committees—William J. Hamilton

Public Library Standards—Ralph Munn

Library Terminology—Susan Grey Akers

The Situation in Regard to Unemployment—Rebecca B. Rankin

Minimum Requirements for the Accreditation of Library Schools—James Ingersoll Wyer

Other business

Agricultural Libraries Section

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

The Response of Science to Agriculture—J. Christian Bay, John Crerar Library, Chicago

Round Table

Jackson Edmund Towne, State College Library, East Lansing, Mich., presiding

Books and Their Uses in Agricultural Experiment Stations—discussion opened by Mr. Towne

An Agricultural Periodical of the Civil War Period—in the Northern States—discussion opened by William Berry Kershaw, State College Library, East Lansing, Mich.

An Agricultural Periodical of the Civil War Period—in the Southern States—discussion opened by James A. McMillen, Hill Memorial Library, State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Readings for Graduate Students in the Agricultural Sciences—J. W. Crist, associate professor of horticulture, State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Business meeting

Informal discussion of topics suggested by members of section

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 4:00 P.M.

Visit to private library of Dr. C. H. Thordarson

American Association of Law Libraries

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2:30 P.M.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 8:30 P.M.

Joint banquet with American Legislators' Association and National Association of State Libraries (see program of the former organization)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 10:00 A.M.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2:30 P.M.

American Legislators' Association

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries

Fred B. Wood, legislative counsel, Sacramento, Calif., and Herman H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., presiding

Opening address—Alice M. Magee, president, National Association of State Libraries, New Orleans, La.

Opening address—President Belknap

Research in a Legislative Reference Library—William E. Hannan, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Legislative Dockets and Digests—George Seymour Godard, State Library, Hartford, Conn.

Legislative Records (The Story of a Legislative Bill) Irma A. Watts, Legislative Reference Bureau Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

Special Documents—Grace M. Sherwood, State Library, Providence, R. I.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries and American Association of Law Libraries

A. J. Small, State Library, Des Moines, Ia., and Mr. Toll presiding.

Bill Drafting—John H. Fertig, director, State Legislative Reference Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa.

Statutory Revision—E. E. Brossard, reviser of Wisconsin statutes, Madison, Wis.

Administration of a Legislative Reference Bureau—William R. Shands, director, State Division of Statutory Research and Drafting, Richmond, Va.

Integration in a Legislative Reference Bureau and

State Library—Henry M. London, Legislative Reference Library, Raleigh, N. C.
Final report of Committee to Draft Model Legislative Reference Bill

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 8:30 P.M.

Joint banquet with American Association of Law Libraries and National Association of State Libraries
President Belknap presiding
Address—Edwin E. Witte, State Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.
Address—Joseph P. Chamberlain, professor of public law, Columbia University, New York City

American Library Institute

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2:30 P.M.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 6:30 P.M.

Dinner

Art Reference Round Table

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 10:00 A.M.

Joint meeting with Museum Group of Special Libraries Association (see program of that organization)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

Address—Dudley Crafts Watson, lecturer, Art Institute, Chicago
Discussion
Address—Mary Powell, supervisor of education, City Art Museum, St. Louis, Mo.
Discussion
Address—Robert Russell Bruce, Art and Music Department, Public Library, Los Angeles
Discussion

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 10:00 A.M.

Joint meeting with Museum Group of Special Libraries Association (see program of that organization)

Association of American Library Schools

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

Closed meeting

Association of Research Libraries

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:30 P.M.

Closed meeting

Bibliographical Society of America

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 10:00 A.M. AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 8:30 P.M.

James Adams, the First Printer of Delaware—Dorothy Lawson Hawkins, Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Authorship of a *Relation, or Journal of a Late Expedition to the Gates of St. Augustine,* London, 1774, with Bibliographical and Biographical Notes on the Work of Isaac and Edward Kimber—S. A. Kimber, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts
A Bibliography of American Thought—Aksel G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library, Chicago
Negro Songs in Early American Songsters—S. Foster Damon, associate professor of English and curator of the Harris Collection of American poetry, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Certain Writings of Benjamin Franklin—Verner W. Crane, professor of American history, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
The Vatican Library—Eugene Tisserant, director, Vatican Library, Rome, Italy.
The Book Exhibit at Newberry Library—George Burwell Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago

Board of Education for Librarianship

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Closed meeting

Board on the Library and Adult Education

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

Occupational Information Round Table
A New Source of Occupational Information—Robert Hoppock, assistant to the director, National Occupational Conference, New York City
Topic: The Library as a Center of Occupational Information
Discussion

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Joint meeting with Library Extension Board, for state library extension workers
Rural and State-wide Adult Education and the Library—panel discussion led by Benson Y. Landis, executive secretary, American Country Life Association, New York City

Business Libraries Section

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2:30 P.M.

Topic: Business Books in General Libraries (Including Small Libraries)
Addresses (three or four speakers to be announced)

Catalog Section

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

General session
Business meeting, with reports of section committees
Revision of the A.L.A. Catalog Rules—Charles Martel, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Report on Cooperative Cataloging—Keyes D. Metcalf, New York Public Library, New York City
Address (speaker to be announced)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 10:00 A.M.

Large Libraries Round Table
Topic: Recataloging and Reclassification
Address—William Warner Bishop, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Addresses (five speakers to be announced)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 8:30 P.M.

Small Libraries Round Table
Christine Sanders, State Free Library Service Bureau, Department of Education, Little Rock, Ark., presiding
Addresses (speakers to be announced)

College and Reference Section

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2:30 P.M.

General session

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2:30 P.M.

College Librarians' Round Table

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2:30 P.M.

Reference Librarians' Round Table

County Libraries Section

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

Address by European delegate (speaker to be announced)
The Movement to Reorganize Governmental Units as It Affects County and Regional Libraries—Mrs. Loleta Dawson Fyan, Wayne County Library, Detroit, Mich.
Business meeting

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:30 P.M.

How County Libraries Serve Schools—Edith A. Lathrop, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
Discussion
Library Service to Rural Schools in California—Mabel R. Gillis, State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
Discussion

Hospital Libraries Round Table

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2:30 P.M.

Address—Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association*
Methods and Problems of the Hospital Librarian Working from the Public Library—panel discussion led by Mrs. Marion Sullivan O'Brien, Public Library, Detroit, Mich. Participants will be Ruth Emerson, associate professor of medical social work and director, Social Service Department of the University Clinics, University of Chicago, Chicago; Asa S. Bacon, superintendent, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago; Dr. Bert W. Caldwell, executive secretary, American Hospital Association, Chicago; and five others to be announced

Junior College Libraries Round Table

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Magazines in the Junior College Library—Pauline I. Dillman, Junior College Library, Joliet, Ill.
Library Instruction at Stephens College—B. Lamar Johnson, Stephens College Library, Columbia, Mo.
Junior College Library Standards—William M. Randall, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:30 P.M.

Recent Books for Junior College Libraries (speaker to be announced)
The College Library and the New Experimental College at the University of Chicago—M. Llewellyn Raney, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago

Junior Members Round Table

(Meetings will be open only to members of the Association who are thirty years of age or under.)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:30 P.M.

Topics: Unemployment of Librarians; Library Schools and Training (based on "The Merits and Weaknesses of Library School Training," compiled by Mildred C. Clapp and others, LIBRARY JOURNAL, July, 1933); Professional Advancement for the Individual; Future Program for the Junior Members Round Table; other topics which may be presented
General discussion
Final Report on *Library Literature, an Index, 1921-1932*
Election of officers

League of Library Commissions

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2:30 P.M.

Business meeting
Some Observations on the Origin of the League of Library Commissions—Alice S. Tyler, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Address (speaker to be announced)

Lending Section

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

Topic: Importance of Knowing Books and Public Better
A Study in Reading (Selected Group of Books, Showing the Age, Sex, Racial Background, and Occupation of Actual Readers)—Josephine Adams Rathbone, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Shaping Circulation Policies in the Light of Recent Years—discussion. Participants will be Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago; Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit; Howard L. Hughes, Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J.; and a delegate from abroad to be announced.

Libraries in Correctional Institutions Round Table

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:30 P.M.

Topic: The Average Prisoner and His Reading
Discussion of questions, such as: "What are the intelligence and education of the 'average' prisoner? Given half a chance, will he read?" "Without a resident civilian librarian, how can book contacts be made with prisoners?" "Are general lists of correlated reading on suggested topics useful to the individual man?" "What can we do for the youngsters—from ten to fifteen years old?" "What about the adult illiterates and the library?"
Discussion of technical problems, such as: "How much is the card catalog worth?" "Inmate librarians and their limitations—educational and temperamental;" "Circulation problems;" "Mending and binding"

Library Buildings Round Table

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Library Extension Board

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Joint meeting with Board on the Library and Adult Education, for state library extension workers (see program of that board)

Library Radio Broadcasting Round Table

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2:30 P.M.

National Association of State Libraries

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 10:00 A.M.

Address of welcome—Harriet M. Skogh, General Library Division, State Library, Sprinfield, Ill.
Response—Edward H. Redstone, State Library, Boston, Mass.
President's address—Miss Magee
Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Thornton
Appointment of committees: Nominations, Auditing, and Resolutions
Reports of Standing Committees
Membership—Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta, Me.
Insignia—Irma A. Watts, Legislative Reference Bureau Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
State Exchange—Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, former librarian, State Library, Lansing, Mich.
Clearing House for Public Documents—Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence, R. I.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with American Legislators' Association (see program of that organization)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2:00 P.M.

Joint meeting with American Legislators' Association and American Association of Law Libraries (see program of the former organization)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 8:30 P.M.

Joint banquet with American Legislators' Association (see program of that organization)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2:30 P.M.

Handling and Care of Historical Manuscripts—Joseph Schafer, superintendent, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
Incorporation of the N. A. S. L.—Miss Thornton
Activities in California—Mabel R. Gillis, State Library, Sacramento, Calif.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 7:00 P.M.

Joint banquet with American Association of Law Libraries (those desiring to attend should register with and procure tickets from the secretary-treasurer of either organization before 12:00 noon, Wednesday, October 18)
George Seymour Godard, State Library, Hartford, Conn., toastmaster
Greetings—Miss Skogh
Greetings—S. D. Klapp, president, American Association of Law Libraries
Greetings—Miss Magee
Address (speaker to be announced)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 10:00 A.M.

Report of Meeting of A.L.A. Public Documents Committee
Presentation of Memorials to Charles B. Letton (Lincoln, Neb.), Luther E. Hewitt (Philadelphia), and T. L. Cole (Montclair, N. J.)
Reports of Committees: Auditing, Resolutions, and Nominations
Election of officers

New Members and Delegates

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 6:15 P.M.

Dinner for new members (those having joined during the past two years) and for delegates attending their first conference (those desiring to attend should register with Pearl I. Field, Henry E. Legler Regional Branch, Public Library, Crawford Ave. and Monroe St., Chicago, not later than Saturday, October 14; price, $2)

Order and Book Selection Round Table

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2:30 P.M.

Topic: Scrutinizing Our Book Buying
What the Deflated Library Dollar Will Buy—Carl

L. Cannon, Accessions Division, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.
A Program for Fiction Buying—George F. Bowerman, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington
Replacements—discussion led by William Webb, Public Library, Flint, Mich.
Trends in Reading—Jennie M. Flexner, New York Public Library, New York City

Periodicals Section

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:30 P.M.

Periodicals in Great Britain (speaker from abroad to be announced)
The Periodical Problem Today—panel discussion. Participants will be Helen Martin, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio (Children's Periodicals); Harriet C. Long, State Library, Salem, Ore. (The Smaller Library); Louise B. Krause, H. M. Byllesby and Company Library, Chicago (The Special Library); and Henry Ormal Severance, University of Missouri Library, Columbia (The College and University Library).
Report of the Committee on Standardization of Periodicals—Carolyn F. Ulrich, Periodicals Division, New York Public Library, New York City
Discussion

Professional Training Section

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:30 P.M.

Locating the Goal of Library Training—panel discussion led by Louise Prouty, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio. Participants will be Ralph Munn, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Anne Morton Mulheron, Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Flora B. Roberts, Public Library, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Phineas Lawrence Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana; Mrs. J. R. Dale, State Library Commission, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Anna Clark Kennedy, Library Extension Division, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.; Lucile M. Morsch, University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City
Business meeting

Public Documents Committee

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 10:00 A.M.

Topic: Progress Report on the State Document Center Plan.
Report on the Year's Work and Plans for the Future—Dr. Kuhlman. Achievements in the States: Reports from Chairmen of State Committees
California—Nathan van Patten, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford University
Florida—Cora Miltimore, University of Florida Library, Gainesville
Iowa—Mary Brown Humphrey, University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City
North Carolina—Robert Bingham Downs, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill
Discussion

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 12:15 P.M.

Luncheon meeting
Topic: American Municipal Documents
An Effort to Improve Their Content—Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, International City Managers' Association, Chicago
Bibliographical Needs—Rebecca B. Rankin, Municipal Reference Library, New York City
Publication Trends—C. E. Dornbusch, New York Public Library, New York City

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:30 P.M.

Topic: Some Unsolved Problems in the Field of United States Public Documents
Trends in United States Documents—Alton P. Tisdel, superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Problems Presented in the Organization of United States Documents—Thomas Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Discussion—Margaret Roys, Catalog Department, Columbia University Library, New York City
Mimeographed, Multigraphed, and Other Non-printed Publications of the Federal Government: Their Origin, Distribution, and Problems—Jerome K. Wilcox, John Crerar Library, Chicago

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Topic: American State Documents
The Public Documents Clearing House and Its Problems—Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence, R. I.
Public Printing and Public Reporting in the State: a Field for Research—Henry W. Toll, executive director, American Legislators' Association, Chicago
Trends in the Publication of State Documents—David J. Haykin, Division of Documents, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
The Need for a Working Bibliography of State Documents—Dr. Kuhlman

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2:30 P.M.

Topic: Some Unsolved Bibliographical Problems
In the Field of Documents of Foreign Governments—James Bennett Childs, Catalog Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
In the Field of International Documents—C. E. Walton, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Public Documents of Mexican States and the Federal District—Mr. van Patten
Discussion

Publicity Committee

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14

See THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, July, 1933, p. 605

Reunion

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 6:00 P.M.

Dinner for members who attended the 1893 conference, other members who joined before 1894, and all former and present A.L.A. presidents, secretaries, recorders, and treasurers

School Libraries Section

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Business meeting
Reports of Committees
Election of officers

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:00 A.M.

Breakfast for school library supervisors (those desiring to attend should register with Mildred L. Batchelder, Haven Intermediate School Library, Evanston, Ill., as soon as possible)
Round table discussion

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 10:00 A.M.

Joint meeting with Section for Library Work with Children
Modern Book Making and Its Influence upon Reading—William A. Kittredge, director of design and typography, Lakeside Press, Chicago
Some International Aspects of Children's Reading—Helen Martin, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
Address (Speakers to be announced)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 8:00 A.M.

Breakfast for those interested in private school libraries (those desiring to attend should register with Mildred L. Batchelder, Haven Intermediate School Library, Evanston, Ill., as soon as possible; price, 75c)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2:30 P.M.

General meeting
Place of the Library in the Junior High School Curriculum—Margaret R. Greer, Central Library, Board of Education, Minneapolis, Minn.
A Look Ahead at the Reading of Adolescents—Doug-

las Waples, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago

The Reading Problem of the Rural School—Fannie W. Dunn, associate professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 7:00 P.M.

Dinner meeting at Chicago Woman's Club (those desiring to attend should register with Mildred L. Batchelder, Haven Intermediate School Library, Evanston, Ill., as soon as possible; price, $2. tickets must be paid for before the evening of the dinner)

"A Dramatic Introduction to Shakespeare"—presented by Winifred Ward, director, Children's Theatre, School of Speech, Northwestern University, Evanston

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 10:00 A.M.

Joint meeting of librarians of elementary, junior high, and senior high schools

Nora Beust, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, presiding

Topic: Reading and Reading Problems

Correlation between the Library and the Social Science Classes in the Elementary School—Helen L. Butler, School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.

What Books Do to Boys and Girls during Early Adolescence—Mildred L. Batchelder, Haven Intermediate School Library, Evanston, Ill.

What Junior High School Boys and Girls Read for Recreation and Why—Florence D. Cleary, Hutchins Intermediate School Library, Detroit

The High School Librarian in the Rôle of Readers' Adviser—Margaret Cleaveland, John Adams High School Branch, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio

Joint meeting of librarians of normal schools and teachers colleges and librarians concerned with the training of school librarians

Helen A. Ganser, State Teachers College Library, Millersville, Pa., presiding

Topic: The Importance of the Teacher in the School Library Situation

The Teacher and the Library: Possibilities and Responsibilities—Ethel M. Feagley, Teachers College Library, Columbia University, New York City

Cooperation between the Class in "Methods of Teaching the Use of the Library" and Other Methods Classes in the Teachers College—Madeline F. Gilmour, State College for Teachers Library School, Albany, N. Y.

Recognizing Obstacles to Teacher-Library Cooperation in the Secondary School—B. Lamar Johnson, Stephens College Library, Columbia, Mo.

Tendencies and Trends in Teacher-Librarian Cooperation—Lucile F. Fargo, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City

Section for Library Work with Children

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Business meeting

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2:30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2:30 P.M.

Conservation of Children's Reading Interests—Mary Ellen Chase, professor of English literature, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Changes in Environment and Trends in Education Affecting the Physical and Intellectual Growth of the Child—Dr. Caroline Hedger, member of staff, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago

Address—speaker to be announced

Award of the John Newbery Medal

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 10:00 A.M.

Joint meeting with School Libraries Section (see program of that section)

Religious Books Round Table

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2:30 P.M.

Forty Important Religious Books of 1932-33—Hollis W. Hering, Missionary Research Library, New York City

Discussion

Cataloging of Religious Books—Theodore A. Mueller, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Discussion—led by Winifred Gregory, executive assistant, A.L.A. Cooperative Cataloging Committee, Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 8:30 P.M.

Two Galleries of Miniatures: the Rockefeller McCormick New Testament and the Elizabeth Day McCormick Apocalypse (illustrated)—Edgar J. Goodspeed, professor of Biblical and patristic Greek, University of Chicago, Chicago

Small Libraries Round Table

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:30 P.M.

Special Libraries Association

Theme: Our Part in a New Century of Progress

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 10:00 A.M.

Group meetings

Insurance Group

Museum Group

Joint meeting with the A.L.A. Art Reference Round Table

Address of welcome—Alfred E. Hamill, trustee, Art Institute, Chicago

The Paintings in the Century of Progress Exhibition (illustrated)—Daniel Catton Rich, associate curator of paintings and sculpture, Art Institute, Chicago

Newspaper Group

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2:15 P.M.

The Part Which the Special Library Will Take in the Industrial Recovery Program—Allen D. Albert, assistant to president, A Century of Progress, Chicago

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 6:30 P.M.

Banquet

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Business meeting

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2:15 P.M.

Business meeting

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, EVENING

Dinner

Sight-seeing tour of Century of Progress exposition in celebration of Special Libraries Day at the fair

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 10:00 A.M.

Group meetings

Civic-social Group

Commercial-technical Group

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2:15 P.M.

Group meetings

Financial Group

Museum Group

Joint meeting with A.L.A. Art Reference Round Table Visit to Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 5:00 P.M.

Reception and tea at Art Institute

Trustees Section

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 8:30 P.M.

Library Policies of Tomorrow—panel discussion

Visual Methods Round Table

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2:30 P.M.

Panel discussion of following questions led by Miss Smith: "To what extent are exhibits a legitimate library activity?" "How far should they be expected to pay for themselves in tangible results?" "Is it possible to estimate such results?" Participants will be Charles H. Compton, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Marilla Waite Freeman.

(*Turn to page 701, please*)

Book Reviews

Who's Who In Library Service[1]

THIS WELL-EDITED biographical directory of librarians will unquestionably be useful in library circles. In the classic phrase, it will "fill a long-felt want" in the offices of most librarians and directors of library schools, but it covers too small and too specialized a field to make it of any great value at the reference desk. It is therefore as a professional tool rather than as a reference work that its utility must be judged.

Dr. Williamson's admirable preface outlines so clearly the inception and preparation of the directory, and forestalls so reasonably and so skillfully the more obvious points of criticism, that he may be said to have stolen all the reviewer's thunder.

The directory includes the names of 5,764 persons, of whom all but 1,151 have completed at least one full year of training in one of the twenty-one library schools accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship. No graduates of the classes of 1932 and 1933 are included. The latest A.L.A. *Handbook* (1932) lists 11,565 life and annual members. With a few exceptions the directory includes only persons in active professional library service.

The selection of names for inclusion in the first issue of such a directory is admittedly a task of considerable difficulty and delicacy. In spite of the efforts and care of the editors to make the record as complete as possible within the scope set, there are regrettable omissions, both of graduate and non-graduate librarians occupying positions of importance and professional responsibility. Some of these omissions—for example, Dr. Wilberforce Eames, Bibliographer of The New York Public Library, Miss Belle da Costa Greene, Director of The Pierpont Morgan Library, Dr. Archibald Malloch, Librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine—are all the more noticeable, because of the inclusion of many library workers fresh from the schools with only two or three years' experience behind them. It is open to question whether in a work of this sort—a professional biographical directory rather than a select "who's who" based on professional achievement, official position, or personal distinction—the editors were justified in throwing the entire responsibility on the librarians who, because of modesty, indifference, or a strange unwillingness to furnish the information asked, failed to return the blanks sent them.

There might have been a more ready response from some of these missing librarians if the work had been called "A Biographical Directory of Librarians" instead of *Who's Who in Library Service*. The reviewer deplores the term "library service." Granted the choice of "who's who" as the convenient and customary designation of this type of contemporary biographical dictionary, now so numerous, why not "Who's Who in Librarianship"? Librarians may modestly hope that they are rendering a necessary and useful educational service to their various communities, but there is a suggestion of smugness about "library service" that reflects an earlier "evangelizing" tendency rather than the present-day insistence upon a "professional" status.

Such criticism of the title chosen is probably captious, and does not in the least affect the usefulness of the work, or lessen our gratitude to the editors for having so unselfishly devoted themselves to the task of its preparation, and so successfully carried through its publication.

The biographical information about each person follows the usual "who's who" form. It is clearly and concisely presented, and the page, printed in the familiar Wilson type and style, is easy to read. The numerous abbreviations are intelligible, and a librarian should seldom find it necessary to refer to the key. Authorship of periodical articles might well have been covered by some such statement as "Frequent (or, occasional) contributor to professional and/or other periodicals," instead of listing them.

One of the most interesting features of the volume is the geographical index. It affords material for a study of the distribution of trained librarians throughout the United States, and permits speculation as to the reasons why, for instance, there are nearly twice as many professional librarians in Cleveland as in Philadelphia, with more than twice Cleveland's population. Nevada is not represented. There are 121 librarians listed for Pittsburgh, ninety-one for Boston, and forty for Baltimore. Portland, Oregon, has forty-four, and Louisville, thirteen. The examination of the figures for five important university communities gives some interesting results: Ann Arbor, seventy-one; Urbana, sixty-nine; Berkeley, sixty-five; New Haven, thirty-eight; Cambridge, thirty-seven. The number for New Orleans is ten and for Minneapolis, fifty-three. The factors responsible for the wide variation in the number of librarians of professional rank in cities of approximately the same population, are many and complex. One can't jump to unwarranted conclusions, but the figures are suggestive.

In conclusion, *Who's Who in Library Service* is heartily recommended to all librarians as sooth-

1 *Who's Who in Library Service*. Edited by C. C. Williamson and Alice L. Jewitt. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1933. buck. 457 p. $4. Limited to 1,000 copies. Librarians who have bought one copy at $4 may purchase another for personal use for $2.

ing and entertaining reading in moments of leisure. Curiosity about our neighbors is strong in most of us, and even these dry records occasionally reveal interesting and unsuspected facts about our library associates and acquaintances.

——CHARLES F. MCCOMBS, *Superintendent, Main Reading Room, New York Public Library.*

Current Problems In Public Library Finance [1]

IT IS certainly not an exaggeration to rate this symposium of articles on various phases of the problem of public library finance as the most timely and perhaps the most important publication from the standpoint of public library welfare which has ever been published by the American Library Association.

If librarians themselves through any sins of ommission or commission can be held responsible for the inadequate financial support accorded their institutions in past years, the fault probably came from over-idealism, from lack of knowledge of local and general economic problems, or from blindness to the necessity of presenting the library cause in terms which could be comprehended by the average practical minded taxpayer.

In the preparation of *Current Problems in Public Library Finance* it was evidently recognized at the outset that a reversal of the usual professional technique was quite essential if the present public library crisis were to be met. This series of informative chapters builds up a justification and a defense for the public library movement which is so logical that the publication might well be made a basis for general discussion programs at all forthcoming meetings of state library associations and for the next few months at least it should be regarded by every librarian as his most important professional handbook.

It is to be expected that the first chapter of a symposium should be a justification of the existence of a public library and its claim to public support. Written by the editor of the symposium, Carl Vitz, under the caption "The Library as a Governmental Agency," the library is given consideration not only from the standpoint of its own individual importance, but its relationship to other publicly supported activities is also taken into consideration. The possibility of necessary adjustments as to units of support and methods of administration is briefly touched upon, but the brevity of the hint should not disguise the fact that future library welfare may depend upon the wisdom which the sponsors of these institutions show in anticipating a demand for change, and in outlining administrative policies which will be advantageous rather than disastrous to library interests.

Paramount in importance perhaps are the chapters on "Sources of Revenue" by Samuel H. Ranck and "Shrinkage of Public Revenues" by Frank L. Tolman. Both men take the position that nothing can be gained through blindness to the gravity of the national financial situation and that since the country has less than half of the revenue in 1933 which it enjoyed in 1929, there must be a reduction in public expenditures and relief for the taxpayer. Each librarian in a different manner then proceeds to bulwark the cause of the public library by showing the fallacy of reducing appropriations below the point required for efficiency and to offer practical arguments for a broader basis of taxation and a reorganization of the present governmental set-up, which Mr. Ranck characterizes as designed for the limitations of the horse and buggy age.

Clarence E. Sherman's discussion of the library budget attempts to strike an average through definite consideration of the problems of a library in a town of 50,000 inhabitants. Making due allowance for the fact that items for overhead expense must be proportionately lower in a larger library and higher in a smaller institution, with compensating adjustments in salary outlays, any librarian can best profit by the budget discussion by making a practical application of its principles to his own institution. One might wish that in his enlightening treatment of budget problems, Mr. Sherman might have gone a little more into detail in regard to such items as insurance, publicity, etc., concerning which there is more or less debate by librarians and trustees, but space probably did not permit. An unusual feature of the discussion is the plea that special endowments and gifts to libraries should augment rather than replace funds derived from tax support with the conclusion that any other attitude toward these bequests will cause them to decrease materially in number.

In his chapter entitled "Stretching the Library Dollar," Orlando C. Davis discusses possible economies; stressing efficiency in lighting and heating, time saving in book charging and cataloging, and more care in the expenditure of the book fund. These suggestions are for the most part applicable to larger libraries but will prove interesting and suggestive to heads of small libraries as well.

The collection of graphs used by Ida F. Wright to illustrate her chapter "Measuring the Results and Informing the Community" makes one of the most interesting features of the handbook. Through both her illustrations and text, Miss Wright presents the case of the library with an eye to its appeal to the layman, and any librarian who does not profit materially by her presentation should be held personally responsible

(*Turn to page 701, please*)

1 Vitz, Carl, Ed. Current Problems in Public Library Finance. 128 p. pa. Chicago. A.L.A. $1.25.

Current Library Literature

ADULT EDUCATION

American Association for Adult Education. *Annual report of the Director ...* 60 E. 42d St., New York, 1933. pap. 39 p.
Libraries, p. 11-12; other sections pertinent.

Bowerman, G. F. Policemen into counselors. 522 Fifth Ave., New York. *Occupations; the Vocational Guidance Magazine.* 12:78-79. 1933.
Sketches briefly some ways the Washington, D. C., Public Library is helping citizens to find new ways of increasing incomes.

Chetsingh, *Mrs.* R. M. The library and the new citizen. *Modern Ln.* 3:155-156. 1933.
Observations on conditions in India.

Mason, C. W. Report of the Reader's Counselor. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. *37th Annual report ... 1932.* p. 12-18. 1933.
A full report of the year's work.

Olsson, Oscar. The Swedish study-circle movement. 16, Russell Sq., London, W.C.1. *International Quarterly of Adult Education.* 1:151-159. 1932.
Includes description of the part the library plays in the movement.

Peers, Robert. The supply of books to adult education classes. *Lib. Assn. Record.* series 3, 1:137-147. 1933.

Peterson, M. L. Des Moines holds public forums. LIB. JOUR. 58:453-454. 1933.
The five-year adult education experiment, financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in "conducting public forums to discuss public questions"; ways in which the Des Moines Public Library cooperates. A compact description of the project appears in the Director's *Annual report* of the American Association for Adult Education (see above). A description of method, by J. W. Studebaker, appears in *School Life*, May, 1933, p. 175.

——*See also* LIBRARIANS (Lydenberg).

ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, ETC.

Association of Assistant Librarians. *Thirty-eighth annual report, 1933.* Chaucer House, Malet Pl., W.C.1, London: Library Association, 1933. pap. 52 p.
Includes list of members.

Chaucer House. Opening number. plates. *Lib. Assn. Record.* series 3, no. 6. June, 1933.
Includes a description of Chaucer House, an account of the exercises, and the speeches of Sir Henry A. Miers, *president*, and of Lord Irwin, Lord Balniel, Stanley Jast, and Lord Elgin. A brief description, with pen-and-ink drawings of Chaucer House, entitled "The new house," in *Ln. and Book World*, 22:248, 249. 1933.

Erklärung und Aufruf des Verbandes Deutscher Volksbibliothekare. Leipzig. *Bücherei und Bildungspflege.* 13:97-99. 1933.
"Aufruf" signed by M. Wieser.

Glynn, P. B. Past Irish library conferences. *An Leabharlann.* 3:50-51. 1933.
Brief résumé of each meeting since 1884.

——*See also* LIBRARIANS (Fielstra); LIBRARIES—FOREIGN (Ratneswami Ayyer); SCHOOL LIBRARIES (California).

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Compiled by H. C. Bauer; signed by H. O. Severance.

Le Centre national d'information bibliographique (Rome). *Revue des Bibliothèques.* année 1932, p. 252-253. 1932.
Excerpts in translation of an article which appeared in *Academie e bibliotechè d'Italia*, Feb., 1932, p. 296-298. Signed by S. Dupuy.

Faider, Paul. Le catalogue générale des manuscrits des bibliothèques de Belgique. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* année 1932, p. 233-240. 1932.

Internationale Bibliographie des Buch- und Bibliothekswesens mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bibliographie. In kritischer Auswahl zusammengestellt von J. Vorstius und E. Steinborn. VII. *Jahrg. 1932.* Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1933. xii p., 370 cols. RM 28-30.
Publishers' announcement.

Kletsch, Ernest. The union catalog of the Library of Congress. *D. C. Libs.* 4:30-39. 1933.
Descriptive and historical notes.

Losch, Philipp. Das genealogische Personalrepertorium der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. *Zent. f. Bib.* 50:418-421. 1933.

O'Rourke, W. T. Some Catholic reference works. *Catholic Lib. World.* 4:76-78. 1933.

Richardson, E. C. [Union library catalogs.] Times Sq., New York. *New York Times.* Jan. 1, sec. IV, p. 5. 1933.
The production of needed union catalogs in a community of libraries is seen as an aid to unemployment.

Vorstius, Joris. Unsere Staatsbibliothek und die Bibliographie. Berlin: Struppe u. Winckler, 1932. 15 p.
Title from *Zent. f. Bib.*, 50:392-393, 1933. Reviewed.

Waples, Douglas. Graduate theses accepted by library schools in the United States from June, 1928, to June, 1932. *Lib. Quar.* 3:267-291. 1933.
Includes discussion and list.

Der Wert des Preussischen Gesamt-Katalogs für die übrigen Bibliotheken. *Zent. f. Bib.* 50:421-428. 1933.
I. Die Ausnutzung des Gesamtkatalogs für den Katalog der UB Rostock, von Bruno Claussen. II. Die Revision des alphabetischen Katalogs der UB Heidelberg, von Wilhelm Port.

——*See also* BOOK SELECTION; SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (Gessler).

BOOK INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

Bookstores or libraries. [Editorial.] 62 W. 45th St., New York. *Publishers' Weekly.* 123:2020-2021. 1933.
The growth of each will be possible when prosperity returns.

Crone, A. R. Where Ideal Avenue crosses Practical Street. port. 62 W. 45th St., New York. *Publishers' Weekly.* 123:1943-1948. 1933.
Recommends that booksellers cease being mere "merchandisers" and reorganize their shops to become agencies of "service to communities and individuals .... "

Halsey, F. D. Every library will want a copy. 62 W. 45th St., New York. *Publishers' Weekly.* 124:87-88. 1933.
Results of a survey of library purchases of specific titles of Princeton University Press.

Jaryc, Marc. Librairie italienne et propagande. 107, rue de la Santé, Paris. *Bulletin du Livre français.* 2:139-143. 1933.

——*See also* BOOK SELECTION (A.L.A. Book Buying Committee).

BOOK PRODUCTION AND PRESERVATION

Book Clinic.—Committee on Standardization. Standardized practice code for book manufacturing. 114 E. 32d St., New York. *Bookbinding Magazine.* 18:16, 18, 42. 1933.

Frey, R. W., and F. P. Veitch. *Preservation of leather bookbindings.* Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1933. pap. 8 p. illus. 5¢.
U. S. Department of Agriculture *Leaflet*, no. 69. "Issued Nov., 1930; slightly revised April, 1933."

The Origins of publishers' cloth. *Lib. World.* 35:256, 282-283. 1933.
"The modern development of book cloth for library binding," p. 282-283. "Sundour" cloth is the standard used.

——*See also* PERIODICALS (Project, Reavis).

BOOK SELECTION, ORDER WORK, ETC.

A.L.A. Forty notable American books of 1932. 62 W. 45th St., New York. *Publishers' Weekly.* 123:1598-1599. 1933.
" .... the endeavor is to include books of most continuing value which belong in American libraries."

A.L.A.—Book Buying Committee. *Replacement list*

of fiction. With selected list of recommended series and suggested specifications for book manufacture. Chicago: A.L.A., 1933. pap. 77 p.

Trade information. "Specifications for library reprints," p. 9-21.

Conference of Faculties of the State Teachers Colleges of Pennsylvania.—Librarians' Section. List of standard reference books for teachers college libraries. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 13:284-296. 1933.

Dorothy K. Cleaveland, *chmn.*

Queens Borough Public Library. *General policy of book reviewing and selection. Formulated by The Staff of Book Reviewers and approved by the Book Committee of the Board of Trustees.* [Jamaica, N. Y., 1932?] pap. 3 l. Multigraphed. Apply.

The library has also issued a "List of fiction selected in 1932, including Policy for the selection of fiction," which illustrates the principle.

Books and Readers

Deutsch, M. E. The letter and the spirit. LIB. JOUR. 58:578-582. 1933.

Kaul, J. L. The poetry shelf. *Modern Ln.* 3:165-169. 1933.

The Libraries meet the challenge of leisure. LIB. JOUR. 58:592-595. 1933.

Statements of leading librarians throughout the country.

Palmer, M. C. *The library's part in safety education.* [New York, 1933.] 2 f. illus.

Preprint of an article which will appear in *Safety Education*, 1 Park Ave., New York, in September. Stresses resources of libraries in planning special programs.

——*See also* SPECIAL LIBRARIES (Haverland).

Cataloging, Classification, Etc.

Dean, H. E. Numerals vs. words. LIB. JOUR. 58:559-560. 1933.

" .... special rules for our filers to use when the titles begin with numerals or symbols instead of with words."

Ellsworth, R. E. Phonograph records in the library. forms. LIB. JOUR. 58:529-531. 1933.

Cataloging and subject heading.

Fellows, Dorkas. Reply to the review of D. C. *Special Libs.* 24:117-118. 1933.

Review published in March, 1933, p. 87-90.

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Fuchs, F. C. Labor and money saving devices in the catalog department. LIB. JOUR. 58:573-577. 1933.

Gregory, Winifred. Securing cards for monographs. *A.L.A. Bull.* 27:308. 1933.

Cooperative cataloging.

Institut international de bibliographie, Bruxelles. *Classification décimale universelle ... Édition complète ... Tome IV. Tables complémentaires des subdivisions communes. Index alphabétique général. Œuvre mondiale de la documentation.* Bruxelles: Institut international de bibliographie, 1933. pap. 2153 p. 100 fr. suisses.

Publication no. 151. Information partly from announcement. "Œuvre mondiale de la documentation," separately paged, 12 p.

Library of Congress.—Catalogue Division. *List of subject headings. 3d edition. Additions and changes. List. 21; Oct.-Dec., 1932.* [Wash., D. C., 1933.] 6 l.

" .... sheets containing lists of additions and changes for the 3d edition of the List will be supplied at intervals of about 3 months. They will be printed on one side only, on thin paper .... numbered consecutively and will show the period covered. Enough libraries have expressed a preference for the gummed paper to justify printing on that paper enough copies of List 21 and future issues to meet their needs. With the list for December will be sent a charge slip for the issues supplied during the calendar year at 8¢ for the first page and .015¢ for each additional page of each list. These lists will be kept in stock until the 4th edition of the List is issued."—*Monthly catalogue*, April, 1933.

Ormerod, James. *How to catalogue a local collection.* Birmingham, Eng.: C. Combridge, Ltd., 1933. pap. 35 p. forms. 1s.

"Select bibliography," p. 32-35.

Richardson, E. C. Coöperative cataloguing and the Committee on Bibliography. *A.L.A. Bull.* 27:301-305. 1933.

See LIB. JOUR., June 1, p. 501, for pamphlet of same title.

——*The restatement: projects 7 and 12a, cooperative cataloging with published cards. An analysis of the alternative project of the A.L.A. Committee on Cooperative Cataloging by the chairman of the Committee on Bibliography, October, 1932.* Washington, D. C., 1932. pap. 20 p. Apply.

L. C. card; adapted. For other titles of this series see this vol. of LIB. JOUR., p. 310, 501.

Sommer, F. E. Transliteration problems. LIB. JOUR. 58:534-536. 1933.

"The spelling in Roman letters of names and words taken from languages using a different script is a permanent source of confusion."

United States.—Bureau of Prisons. *A classification scheme for a small open-shelf collection of popular non-fiction, prepared by librarians of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons.* Chillicothe, O.: Printed at United States Industrial Reformatory, 1932. 14 l.

"Mainly the work of Mr. Roland Mulhauser." Preface signed by John Chancellor. L. C. card.

——*See also* BIBLIOGRAPHY (Kletsch, Richardson, Wert).

Children's Libraries, Work, Etc.

Harrison, J. C. The child and the book. *Lib. World.* 35:275-277. 1933.

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In The Library World

Rochester's New Central Library

EVEN THROUGH the gloom of a "depression budget" the world appears bright to the Rochester Public Library, for after twenty-one years of impatient waiting a central building of its own is about to be realized. A site has been chosen, architects engaged, and construction scheduled to begin this fall. A bequest of nearly one million dollars is available, and it is hoped to augment this with funds borrowed through the N.I.R.A.

When Rochester Public Library was organized at Edgerton Branch in 1912, limited funds made it necessary to begin modestly. Branches were added from year to year, but an adequate central building remained ever a vision. In 1926 a temporary central library was established in the City Hall Annex. In its seven years it has accomplished much, but recently it has become so crowded as to defy proper library service. Protests and pleas for sufficient space have at last found listening ears.

The new building will be located on the east bank of the Genesee River, a few blocks from the city's business center. Gordon & Kaelber, Rochester architects, are preparing plans which will follow rather closely those of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore.

Book Week November 12-18

DATES: November 12 to 18.

THEME: "Growing Up With Books".

Emphasis from adult point of view, on the importance of giving all children wide and easy access to books: This means adequate community support of school and public libraries and the Week offers a new opportunity to arrange effective publicity locally for library services and library financial needs. The Book Week Headquarters office, in contacts with editors and organization officials, will endeavor to use every possible channel for propaganda against blind slashing of library appropriations.

Emphasis from the children's point of view, on the fun of reading: The infinite variety of books available on every vital interest that boys and girls have. Children of today are growing up into a new world where they will have more leisure than any previous generations of Americans have known, leisure that can be immeasurably enriched through the reading habit. Exhibits of "hobby" books, books linked with travel and history, books connected with the wonders of the mechanical age, the classics which should be part of the cultural heritage of every American child.

Publicity Material: Striking new photographic poster, also leaflet, giving exhibit and project suggestions for the Week, available from the National Association of Book Publishers, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York, early in September.

Prince Edward Island Library Demonstration

FOLLOWING the Canadian Survey, a more detailed survey of Prince Edward Island by G. R. Lomer, librarian, McGill University Library, and formal action on the part of the Provincial Legislative Council, the Carnegie Corporation made a grant for a three year demonstration of a unified library service for the province. An actual beginning was made June 1, 1933.

Staff. Director, Nora Bateson, Pratt Library School. Born in England, educated at Manchester University. Recently instructor, Cataloging and Classification, McGill University Library School, Montreal; formerly with the Fraser Valley demonstration.
Temporary assistant; stenographer.

Quarters. Central depot, temporarily housed in basement, Prince of Wales College Library, Charlottetown.

Book service plans, as outlined by Miss Bateson:
Establish six to ten small deposit stations in obvious centers of population.
Use personal car for some book service (book automobile ruled out because of poor roads).
Build up Prince of Wales College Library as rapidly as possible. (Collection destroyed by fire, 1932).
Supply French books to Acadian population.

Taxpayers Defend County Library

WHEN A committee of twenty citizens waited recently on the San Bernardino, California, Board of County Supervisors and presented a petition, signed by several thousand taxpayers in sixty-five communities, asking the retention of the county library system, the board rescinded its earlier action to abolish the county library and most, if not all, of its branches.

Caroline S. Waters, librarian of the San Bernardino County Free Library, pointed out that

it contains 128,000 volumes, with an annual circulation of about 368,555, and serves 37,000 people, of whom 7,176 are children.

Are You Going to Canada?

A.L.A. Headquarters has been advised by the National Development Bureau of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, Canada, that prospective delegates to the Fifty-fifth Annual Conference of the Association, to be held in Chicago, October 16 to 21, who wish to travel through Canada en route or to visit Canada on a post-convention trip can procure from the bureau automobile road maps showing the main highways connecting the two countries. A number of booklets covering various phases of recreation and a folder containing information regarding entry into Canada may also be obtained. Considerable unpublished data in the files of the bureau is available to those making known their specific requirements as to the districts in which they are interested.

Foreign Representation at the A.L.A. Conference

THE FOLLOWING foreign delegates will attend the Conference: Alfred K. M. Chiu, librarian, the Chinese-Japanese Library, Harvard University, representing the Chinese Library Association; Isak Collijn, director, the Royal Library, Stockholm, president of the Association of Swedish Librarians and honorary president of the International Federation of Library Associations; Arundell Esdaile, secretary of the British Museum, vice-president of the (British) Library Association and editor of the *Library Association Record;* N. Georgescu-Tistu, librarian of the faculty of Arts of the University of Bucharest; Marcel Godet, director, National Library of Switzerland, Berne; Hugo A. Krüss, director general, Prussian State Library, Berlin; Jordi Rubio, librarian, Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona; T. P. Sevensma, librarian, League of Nations; and Monsignor Eugene Tisserant, director of the Vatican Library. In addition it is expected that France, Italy and at least three or four other countries will be represented. Some of the delegates are being sent by their countries or by associations; the attendance of others is made possible by small grants from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Rockefeller Foundation through the A.L.A.

Three of the visitors are being asked to speak at the second general session.

In The Field Of Bibliography

FOREIGN affairs bibliography; a selected and annotated list of books on international relations 1919-1932. By W. L. Langer and H. F. Armstrong. 45 E. 65th St., N. Y.: Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., 1933. 550 p. $5.

Reviewed by A. Berthold in LIB. JOUR., Apr. 15, 1933.

[FRATERNITY LIBRARIES.] Zeta Psi libraries. 31 E. 39th St., N. Y.: Zeta Psi Fraternity of North America, 1933. 7 p.

Reprinted from the Winter Issue of *The Circle of Zeta Psi*, "Books for Chapter House Libraries."

HISTORICAL biographies for junior and senior high schools, universities and colleges; a bibliography. By N. O. Ireland. Phila.: McKinley Pub. Co., 1933. pap. 108 p. $1.

Chronological subdivisions. Trade information. Line summaries in most cases. Author—title—subject index.

LANGUAGE teaching, An analytical bibliography on modern ... 1927-1932, comp. for the Comm. on Modern Language Teaching, by A. Coleman [and] Agnes Jacques. Chic.: Univ. Pr., 1933. 296 p. $3.

Continues list published by M. A. Buchanan and E. D. Mac Phee, "An Annotated Bibliography of Modern Language Methodology," in *Publications*, v. VIII, of American and Canadian Committees on Modern Languages (Univ. of Toronto Pr., 1928).

LEISURE, The new ... its significance and use. 130 East 22d St., N. Y.: Russell Sage Foundation, 1933. 4 p. (*Bulletin* 117.) 10¢.

LITTLE THEATRES, The work of the ..., by C. A. Perry. 130 E. 22d St., N. Y.: Russell Sage Foundation, 1933. 228 p. 50¢.

Includes list of plays and a selected bibliography.

LOUISIANA, Theses on. New Orleans, La.: Tulane Univ. Lib., 1932. 15 p. (Louisiana Library Association *Bulletin*, v. 1, no. 3.) Distribution limited.

Much of local history interest.

MENTAL hygiene, Suggested bibliography in. By F. L. Patry. 100 Liberty St., Utica, N. Y. *New York State Education*. 20:459-462. 1933.

Books, only, are annotated.

[PROHIBITION.] List of recent references on modification or repeal of the 18th Amendment (supp. to mimeographed list of Dec. 3, 1930). Wash., D. C.: U. S. Lib. of Congress, 1932. 18 p. Mimeographed. Apply.

PUBBLICAZIONI e prontuario di legislazione, Catalogo delle. Roma: Istituto poligrafico dello stato, 1932. 486 p.

Publications for sale by La Libreria dello Stato. Classified; indexes. Trade information.

RACE relations, Books on ... a selected list. 105 E. 22d St., N. Y.: Federal Council of Churches of Christ, 1932. 3 l. (*Leaflet* 23.) 3¢.

READING, Adventures in; 5th series; current books, 1931-32. By M. N. Bond. Chapel Hill, N. C.: Univ. of North Carolina Extension Div., 1933. 44 p. (*Bulletin*, v. 12, no. 6.) 50¢.

RECOGNITION in international law, with special reference to Russia. 700 Jackson Pl., Wash., D. C.: Carnegie Endowment of International Peace, 1933. 6 l. Mimeographed. (*Reading List* 11; rev.) Apply.

ROMANS À CLEF: 3d series. By E. F. Walbridge. 62 W. 45th St., N. Y. *Publishers' Weekly*. 123:766-771. 1933.

Earlier lists appeared in *Publishers' Weekly*, Feb. 7, 1925 and Aug. 18, 1928. "Most of the forty-odd listed below were published in the past five years."

ROWSON, Susanna Haswell, the author of Charlotte Temple; a bibliographical study, by R. W. G. Vail. Worcester, Mass., Amer. Antiquarian Soc., 1933. 116 p.

Reprinted from the *Proceedings* for April, 1932. $1.50.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.

Italian Books For Public Libraries

THE FOLLOWING Italian books are recommended as additions to a popular library. This list supplements "Italian books for American libraries" published by the American Library Association in 1932. The abbreviations for place and publisher are those used in that bibliography.

——MAY M. SWEET.
Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

Non-Fiction

Appelius, Mario. *Nel paese degli uomini nudi.* Mil. Al. 1928.

An interesting book of African travel with many illustrations. Good print.

Baldini, Alberto. *Diaz.* Fir. Ba.

The family of Diaz came to Italy from Spain about one hundred and fifty years ago. This book describes Diaz' career after the retreat of Caporetto, when he was given supreme command in place of Cadorna. There is an interesting, popular account of the battles of the Piave and Vittorio Veneto. Military and technical details have been avoided. A good book for a popular library. No illustrations or index. The latter is usually lacking in Italian books.

Barbiera, Raffaele. *Italiane gloriose.* Mil. Val.

The author has made these "medallions" of glorious Italian women into a very attractive book. Print and format are good. Each sketch is illustrated by a small portrait.

Bernardy, Amy A. *Santa Caterina da Siena.* Fir. LeM.

In the days of Saint Catherine (1347-1380) "the Devil had a part in the daily life of the people, like the dog and cat today; hiding under the table and running about the furniture, while the saints came down from above, so that the earthly life and the supernatural were not only co-existent but, in the mentality of those times, almost equally material and tangible to mortals," says Signorina Bernardy in her introduction to this popular life of Saint Catherine. The book will be enjoyed by all good Catholics—and others. The frontispiece is the only illustration.

Bianchi, Natale. *Mungo Park alla ricerca del Niger.* Tor. Par.

The stirring adventures, great sufferings and tragic death of this famous traveler and explorer are here retold in a lively, interesting way. The illustrations and format are good.

Caravaglios, Cesare. *I canti delle trincee.* Roma, Casa Ed. Leonardo da Vinci.

A worthwhile volume. There are chapters on the value and significance of these "Songs of the trenches," how they came to be sung, and other explanatory material. There are many songs, and some of them are set to music.

Ceroni, Gelindo. *San Rocco.* Roma, Ferrari.

San Rocco is famous for driving away the plague from any place he visited. Many portraits which have been painted of him are reproduced here. A very satisfactory book.

Cinti, Decio. *I Savoia.* Mil. Son.

The history of a royal house that "for nine centuries has furnished luminous examples of valor, courage, wisdom, generosity and loyalty." This book contains short histories of forty-two royal personages, heads of the House of Savoy. A quarto volume of excellent format, with a full page portrait of each person taken, for the most part, from a rare edition of "Albero gentilizio della Casa di Savoia," published in 1702. There are also many small illustrations, and the style is very interesting. The book is not expensive.

Colasanti, Giovanni, comp. *Corso di storia e di civiltà.* Fir. Bem. V. 1 *L'Oriente antico* (History of the Jews); V. 2 *Ellas* (Greece); V. 3 Pt. 1 & 2 (Rome).

An excellent historical series. V. 1 & 2 are illustrated. Pt. 2 of V. 3 is in large print, but the print is fair in all the volumes. Style and format are good. Easy to read, and very full as to ancient manners and customs. All the extracts are from standard authors.

D'Amico, Silvio. *Scoperta dell'America cattolica.* Fr. Bem.

The author came to this country in 1926 for the Eucharistic Council in Chicago. The title is a little unfortunate, for it is apt to be thought a religious book, while it is, for the most part, on the United States, or better, on the two large cities which D'Amico visited. Written with wit, imagination and spirit, the book is very entertaining. He says: "As when one visits Heliopolis it is difficult not to think: 'Here is a city for Guido Da Verona' so, going about New York, it is impossible not to think: 'Here is a city for Marinetti and his friends!'" He is modest about his impressions, since he was in the country only two months. He is not unfair, but he was disgusted with the exhibit of the legs of American girls, coming as he did at the height of the short-skirt craze.

Mandel, Roberto. *Il Duce.* Mil. Son.

Although print is rather small and there are no illustrations, this is quite a satisfactory biography of Benito Mussolini, characterized by clear statement and orderly arrangement, and not drowned by fulsome flattery or useless words. About 1922 Mussolini began to promulgate his doctrine of economy, discipline and labor, a doctrine which is penetrating now even unto us. There is a fine summing up of the relation between himself and the Italian people in the Duce's own words:

"I am of your race; your blood is my blood; your virtues my virtues; and naturally your defects my defects. On this account there is perfect communion of spirit between us. It is enough that I call you, and from cities and villages and humble houses a unanimous and formidable chorus replies: 'We are here!'"

Molcianowsky, Vassili. *Come si truccano.* Mil. H.

Instructions for theatrical "make-up." The author is a medical man, ex-officer of the imperial Russian army. He lost everything during the Revolution, and joined a company of actors. The book contains excellent advice, and abounds in helpful illustrations.

Mozzati, Mercurio. *Francisco Pizarro e la conquista del Perù.* Tor. Par.

This story of Pizarro is told in a very interesting way. The print is good and there are many good illustrations. A valuable addition to any collection.

Pirandello, Luigi. *Questa sera si recita a soggetto.* Mil. Mond. 1930.

This three-act play is inspired by the early Italian drama, when plays were never written out but plots, exits, entrances, etc., were indicated, and the actors left free to carry on as the spirit moved. It is bewildering to read it and try to understand when the actors are acting, and when they are supposed not to be acting.

Pirandello, Luigi. *Trovarsi.* Mil. Mond. 1932.

Can an actress who spends her life creating love scenes on the stage use the same expressions and gestures in her private life and make them seem real, not only to herself, but to the man who loves her and has watched her across the footlights? This is the problem which Pirandello discusses and attempts to solve in his latest play. This title as well as the preceding one is recommended where Pirandello is in demand.

Pucci, Enrico. *La pace del Laterano.* Libreria Ed. Fiorentina.

An historical account of the relations between the Italian state and the Vatican since Charlemagne. Three notorious events since 1870 show, the writer says, the anti-clerical feeling in Rome; The transportation of the remains of Pio IX when there was a violent demonstration and stones were thrown; The inauguration of the monument to Giordano Bruno; and The discourse of Mayor Ernesto Nathan at Porta Pia. This book can be read by anyone who wishes to be informed on the subject. The style is good and print fair. There is the full text of the Treaty and the Concordat.

Schiaparelli, Cesare. *Giuseppe Mazzini; i precursori, gli apostoli, i martiri nel risorgimento italiano.* Tor. Is.

As the subtitle indicates, only part of the book is devoted to Mazzini; the rest tells of many other patriots who have lived and died for Italy. This is a fine book. The style is easy and popular, and the content interesting. Good print, but the illustrations are in different wood cuts.

Siciliani, Domenico. *Fra gli italiani degli Stati Uniti.* Roma, Stabilimento Poligrafico per l'Amministrazione della Guerra.

Record of a trip made July-September, 1921, in the United States. Col. Siciliani accompanied Gen. Badoglio on his mission, which was to make both Italians and Americans better acquainted with Italy's part in the World War, and to bring about a more friendly feeling between the two nations. Many of his observations are just, and for such a hurried trip where he must, for the most part, depend upon what he was told for his information, he has succeeded pretty well. When he speaks of the great importance of the game of "golf" between the army and the navy we know what he means, and when he alludes to the rectitude of mind among Americans which is often "unknown in Europe," we understand that too. He has words of fervent praise for American women. There is a good index of names and a map of the trip.

Vittori, Giovanna. *Margherita di Savoia.* Mil Tr.

A well-written, sympathetic biography of the late Queen Margherita, probably the best-loved woman Italy has ever known. There is only one illustration—the frontispiece—while the book would have been much more attractive if there were more. The print might well have been larger. However the style is popular and the book will find readers.

Fiction

Anguissola, Giana. *Il romanzo di molta gente.* Mil. Mond.

A "romance of many people" who lived in an old-fashioned city in an old-fashioned house. It would be a better piece of literature if there were not quite so many. The last hundred pages wander too far afield, and too many characters are forgotten. But after all it is a good story and it holds the reader's interest. It appears to be a first novel. If this is the case, the author may do some notable work. The characters are humble people; dressmakers, girls in a button shop, and men who love and run away.

Balsamo-Crivelli, Riccardo. *La chioccia.* Mil. Ces.

Two long-short stories. The promise in previous books by this author is fulfilled here. These two stories are engrossing. Once begun, they will not be laid aside until finished. May the author write some more as good!

Calzini, Giulio. *La collana d'ambra.* Mil. Tr.

Short stories of olden times, or of events in various corners of the world. The reader is interested and diverted. This volume is by long odds superior to *Polonaise.*

Caprin, Giulio. *Quirina e Floriana.* Mil. Mond.

A novelized life of Ugo Foscolo which introduces the two women whose names are most closely associated with his own. Quirina was the only woman he ever loved with a lasting affection that was more friendship than love. She was almost a mother to him, and she spent a great deal of money to make him comfortable. His daughter, Floriana, was born of one of his youthful loves long before he met Quirina. She knew her father after he came to England, and was with him when he died. A mixture of romance and biography. The print is unusually large.

Cicognani, Bruno. *Strada facendo.* Fir. LeM.

Excellent short stories.

Cinelli, Delfino. *Cinquemila lire.* Mil. Tr.

Toti returns for his jacket after he has started (at night) for market with his wine. It takes some time to rouse his wife, and after he has departed he becomes aware that the jacket he has snatched from a hook is not his own. There are five thousand lire in one of the pockets. The jacket belongs to Felice, his padrone, a sad surprise for Toti. He keeps the money which Felice had borrowed to pay a debt. Felice dares not speak, and through long years Toti carries out his vengeance. Very interesting. A worthy successor of *La trappola.* Each character stands out vividly.

Corra, Bruno. *Irene, primo premio di bellezza.* Mil. Tr.

A very good story has been made out of this reconstruction of life in the Byzantine Empire in the time of Theodosia. Kidnappings, strange adventures and cruel persecutions enliven the tale without undue exaggeration. The reader will not feel oppressed by the fact that the novel is semi-historic. Very good print.

Fiumi, Maria Luisa. *Terra di lupi.* Fir. Ba.

Maria Fiumi has written a real book this time, which will be read with interest and pleasure by most readers. The keynote of the story is put into the mouth of poor Nora who lives in the same boarding house with Mariolina in Rome: "We live in a land of wolves, and if we are not strong enough to tame them they will devour us. . . . You are alone and lost in a land of wild beasts. . . . Do you imagine that men love us for our eyes that see too much? Do they prefer one near them who can travel alone? No, little one, a man wants a weak creature who will give him the illusion of his own superiority."

Guarducci, Bruna. *I gaudiosi.* Mil. Ces.

There is a legend that Francesco's mother once forgot her wifely duty towards her peasant husband, and that her son has aristocratic blood in his veins. This story may have been written to show that the union of peasant and aristocrat lays the foundation of moral collapse. It is not at all.

however, propaganda in treatment. Beppe, Francesco's son, ruins his father and finally emigrates to America. The love and sorrow of the old mother and father, the devotion of the childless Armida to Bruno, son of her dearly loved brother, are well told. There are no long diversions. A very interesting story which marches straight to its goal.

Malaparte, Curzio. *Sodoma e Gomorra.* Mil. Tr.
Eight short stories distinguished by invention, wit and humor. The second and seventh are not up to the standard of the others, but the standard is high.

Palmarini, I. M. *Un paese per ridere.* Bol. Cap.
Three episodes in the annals of a little city in Tuscany. The same people figure in each. A very delightful book. How the local priest schemes to give Christian burial to a socialist who wished to be buried "without priests or friars," and how the coming of a troupe of gay ladies to give an opera unsettles the married men, are told with much wit and humor.

Patrascanu, Demetrio. *La Signora Cuparencu.* Perugia, N. I.
Charming, lively, witty short stories translated from the Rumenian. It's truly refreshing to happen on a collection like this.

Juvenile

Beltramelli, Antonio. *Le novelle del bosco e della palude.* Pal. San.
New and old fairy tales. Very well written, as anything by Beltramelli would be. Fine colored illustrations.

Huld, Palle. *A quindici anni intorno al mondo in 44 giorni;* translated from the Danish. Perugia, N. I.
This fifteen year old Danish boy left Copenhagen March 1, 1928, for a voyage around the world a la Jules Verne. He completed his trip in the time scheduled and has written an account of it which young people—and some older ones—will find interesting. Good print and illustrations. Binding very poor, but it can be rebound.

Pergola, B. R. *L'eroe dei due mondi.* Mil. Val.
An excellent life of Garibaldi for young people The print is large and there are many illustrations.

Current Problems In Public Library Finance

(Concluded from page 691)

for any cuts in appropriation which his institution receives.

Since the Oakland Public Library is one of the few libraries in the United States to have its budget materially increased during 1931-32, John B. Kaiser, its librarian, was the logical person to contribute the last chapter on "Winning Support." A modest account of the campaign as carried through at Oakland, a brief review of methods successfully used in other cities, and a summing up of the entire case for public libraries, make interesting and informative reading.

The publication includes an excellent selected bibliography, one section of which is devoted to articles which have a direct bearing on present-day conditions, and as a last practical feature there is an excellent index. The foreword is written by Michael F. Gallagher, chairman of the Trustees Section of the American Library Association.

——LEORA J. LEWIS,
Director, South Dakota Free Library Commission, Pierre, South Dakota.

Tentative Program Of Chicago Conference

(Concluded from page 689)

Main Library, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio; John Adams Lowe, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.; Ethel Farquhar McCollough, Public Library, Evansville, Ind.; Charles F. McCombs, Main Reading Room, New York Public Library, New York City; Charles W. Mason, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Work with the Blind Round Table

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 8:30 P.M.

Work with the Foreign Born Round Table

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 8:30 P.M.

Topic: America and Her Racial Literatures

Discussion of following problems opened by Miss Phillips: "Is the intellectual minority among readers being sought and served?" "Should the name of the Committee on Work with the Foreign Born be changed to 'Committee on Racial Reading'?" "Adult education and racial groups"

Czechoslovak Literature—Jaroslav Novak, Czechoslovak consul general, New York City

Young People's Reading Round Table

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 12:30 P.M.

Luncheon

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10:00 A.M.

Young People's Reading Problems—Cecile J. Lynch, Leonard Branch, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Books and Young People—Frederic G. Melcher, editor, *Publishers' Weekly*, New York City

Address (speaker to be announced)

Conventions Urge Library Maintenance

DELEGATES to two recent conventions showed their interest in library service by passing resolutions concerning its maintenance.

At the twelfth annual convention of the California State Division of the American Association of University Women, the following resolution was adopted:

Since libraries are more needed today than ever before, because never was the average adult so driven to the printed page in order to become reasonably well informed about matters which are of vital concern to him; be It *Resolved*: That the Branches, and State Division as such, actively use their constructive influence in the interest of maintaining unimpaired the essential services, educational and social, of our libraries.

Members in attendance at the National Congress of Parents and Teachers recorded their views in these words:

Recognizing the unprecedented use of libraries in these critical times and their contribution to the child and his community, we reaffirm our stand for adequate appropriations to insure essential library service. We urge also the extension of this service to rural communities.

The Open Round Table

Indian Selling Unpublished Magazine

FRANK SHIVELY, a well educated Indian is soliciting subscriptions to a magazine, *American Indian Journal,* on the west coast stating that the magazine is published at Billings. As I understand it some four years ago a Bob Petit, another Indian from a nearby Reservation had 3,000 copies of the magazine printed for which Mr. Shively solicited advertising matter. Mr. Petit took 1,000 copies and left town over night and is now serving a seven year term in a prison in Texas. Mr. Shively seems to have covered Montana, Idaho, Washington and is now in California soliciting subscriptions to a magazine, so far as we can learn, that is not being published.

Persons approached for subscriptions to this magazine should get in touch with the Commercial Club of Billings or the writer. They were clever enough not to have had a date printed on the one issue printed. If he were just selling the one copy, which is attractive, that would be all right but, he seems to be getting subscriptions to a quarterly magazine. I have called all of the printers here to learn whether such a magazine is being printed and find that none is. Our Commercial Club has had inquiries for the last three years about this matter.

——ELIZABETH ABBOTT GARBER,
Librarian, Parmly Billings Memorial Library, Billings, Mont.

Simplified Spelling Considered A Weakness

I WAS interested in Miss Fellows' article on spelling reform in the Dewey Classification, in the July number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, especially as this is a point I always have to take up with my classes in Classification and Cataloging at the first of the year.

After an experience of six years teaching Classification and Cataloging, and many more years using the Dewey Classification myself, I'm of the very definite opinion that the simplified spelling feature of the Dewey is a decided weakness. In introducing any students to the Classification, it makes an added difficulty which confuses them in using the indexes and tables, and has a tendency to make the bad spellers worse.

In Canada it was an additional point against the Dewey. The others immediately fixed on, of course, were the lack of adequate provision for Canadian history and Canadian literature, but the simplified spelling feature contributed largely to aggravate any prejudice that existed to a classification schedule entirely American. I was asked by one student if it wasn't possible to secure an "English edition."

It may seem an excellent method on the part of the compilers, who are interested in simplified spelling, to promote these innovations, but after long observation I am inclined to think that the majority of the users of the D.C. are not interested in the simplified spelling, nor are they as a rule of the type of mind that ever will be interested in it. Such a feature in a professedly and otherwise scientific compilation is very apt to weaken the authority of the schedules in the mind of the user.

As far as I know, there is no public library, university library, or regular public school library which uses simplified spelling in its catalog entries and subject headings. The cataloger, in making these entries, must spell correctly and according to the long established method which is in use by the large majority of people. To have to use in her work a tool which uses another form of spelling, which to me is not simplified but confusing, as for example "fisical," "fisics," "fisiology," adds to the complications of her work, because she must always be on her guard against using the spelling of the schedule.

To me the simplified spelling feature of the Dewey Classification has always been one to be overlooked, and I make it a practice to teach my classes to overlook it as soon as possible, as one tries to learn to overlook the defects in any instrument which one has to use constantly and cannot replace.

——MARGARET M. HERDMAN,
Associate Director, School of Library Science, Louisiana State University.

Please Send Stamps When Ordering

AFTER HAVING received letters from librarians from all over the country asking me to send to them free the biography of Mrs. Grace Whitney Hoff, and many of them not even enclosing stamps, I am moved to write to you asking if anyone ever reads any directions through! We supposed our librarians were exempt from that failing. The only connection that I have, or have had, with this biography was to write a review which I allowed the author, Miss Patch, to use. At the bottom of all the notices sent out were the instructions to send for the book to the Riverside Press, Cambridge, enclosing the amount in

stamps. Incidentally, not only have I had letters asking for the book, but also the Boston Public Library and the Department of Education; and finally "Mr. John Jacob Hoff, care of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Education," has received an acknowledgment, and this last was from the librarian of one of our large libraries! If any other librarian wishes this volume I earnestly request that he or she read the notice through and send the request accordingly.

——E. KATHLEEN JONES, *Secretary, Division of Public Libraries, Boston, Mass.*

"Librarians And Educators"

IN AN address by President Lydenberg of the A.L.A. at the Annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education, in May, a statement was made which seems to have more than one interpretation. This address, with the title as given above, is printed in the *Journal of Adult Education* for June and from this I quote,—"It is no wonder then that occasionally we (librarians) should think of ourselves as educators; no wonder that we should sometimes assume that the librarian and his books are an essential part of the educational scheme. Essential? Nothing of the sort! Libraries are useful but by no means essential,—a helpful instrument, to be sure, but always a means rather than an end. Yet I feel that if we library workers view ourselves and our work in proper perspective, we must realize that we are not educators, but rather the caretakers of important instruments of education."

It is in no quibbling spirit that I call attention to this, but because this statement made by so able and thoughtful a librarian as our A.L.A. President, suggests a point of view which may or, may not, be concurred in by a considerable number of librarians.

Possibly it may be a matter of definition of words. What, or who, is an educator? A dictionary definition may be briefly, "one who educates." But what is it to *educate?* or, what *is* education? We are immediately confronted by such a complex and voluminous list of definitions, that it seems necessary to resort to some generally accepted statement, and possibly there might be agreement as to the statement that no one person can educate another, but that conditions and personalities should be provided to stimulate and aid one to educate one's self: the class room, the lecture room, the laboratory, with the guidance of teacher, school-master, professor, seems the generally accepted means. But is this alone education? What of the stimulus to "intellectual curiosity" which comes from other sources?

For several decades librarians have asserted that in a democracy the process of self-education was largely dependent on ready access to the printed page; that in the free use of books, with a friendly, skilled guide, the vast field of recorded knowledge could be readily available for the open mind. Shall such service be simply relegated to the secondary, somewhat passive position of that of a hand-maiden, "caretaker" or educator's helper?

Furthermore, another word,—"essential"—appears in this quotation, which might also need definition. Have we wrongly interpreted the task of public librarians, when we have assumed that libraries as tax-supported institutions, are rendering an indispensable service in developing informed citizens? Are we willing to grant that while librarians are useful, they may at times be considered non-essential, or superfluous? Being "a means rather than an end" is a sound claim for libraries and equally sound for schools. In both cases, to what *end?* This is the crucial test.

There are times in the evolution of movements or institutions when it seems desirable that affirmations shall be made as to purposes and goals. As new conditions develop, a new emphasis is required. What are the affirmations of the public library at this time, when social and educational agencies are seeking to adapt themselves to changing conditions? What of the "new deal" and its margin of time? *Are* libraries educational institutions? *Are* librarians, educators?

——ALICE S. TYLER.

Similar Course In Pennsylvania

I HAVE just read in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for July 1933, the letter of Mr. Charles V. Park of Central State Teachers College, Michigan, entitled "Teachers College Solves Problem." Apropos of this it might be of interest to note that the Department of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania includes just such a course as he describes as part of the curriculum *required* for all normal school and teachers college certificates. Here it is regularly scheduled for the first semester of the freshman year. The course, as a requirement, had been established before I came to this state in 1929.

——DOROTHY K. CLEAVELAND, *Librarian.*

SEVENTEEN photographs of Brittany, France, belonging to Frances Jenkins Olcott, 44 Washington Square, New York City, were stolen from the office of the *New York Evening Post* recently. Miss Olcott is very anxious to obtain either the photographs or information about them and will greatly appreciate any information about pictures of Brittany seen in recent or future publications.

Library Organizations

Medical Library Association[1]

THE MEDICAL Library Association, including 156 American and six Canadian libraries, in convention assembled in Chicago, June 19, 1933, passed the following resolutions:

1. It is recommended that no library subscribe to any periodicals that do not have a fixed annual subscription price for the entire annual output of volumes or parts. That such price be stated in advance, and also a statement of the number and parts to be issued per year.

2. That the Committee on the cost of Current Medical Periodicals be empowered to invite the various library groups of this and other countries to cooperate with us in the above mentioned and other measures, necessary to establish more equitable prices for medical and other scientific journals, and that the approach to library organizations in other countries be made first through the President of the International Federation of Library Associations.

3. We believe there is widespread opinion that there must be a substantial reduction in extent of, and in subscription prices for, the most expensive medical and other scientific periodicals, and we further recommend that unless definite word to this effect is received sufficiently prior to renewal of subscriptions for 1934 that libraries cancel their subscriptions to the most expensive journals, except one library in each of 6 to 10 zones throughout the United States and Canada.

These resolutions were passed on the recommendations of the Committee on the Cost of Current Medical Periodicals, which has been studying this question intensively during the past year.

It is felt that these recommendations are advisable, as their fulfillment is essential to the efficient and economic administration of libraries; and it should be pointed out that they are not in any sense of national significance, nor do they in any way constitute an unfriendly gesture to any group of scientists. They are strictly of an economic nature, and are designed to meet certain unfortunate existing conditions which constitute a hindrance to the free interchange of scientific thought.

It is understood that conferences in regard to this situation are to take place in Europe this summer, and there have been unofficial promises made that the conditions complained of will be remedied in the near future. In order, therefore, to give editors and publishers a reasonable amount of time to cooperate, the recommendations cited above do not become effective until it has been demonstrated whether the results of these conferences and negotiations have failed. Therefore, decisions regarding subscriptions for 1934 are being postponed until November 1, 1933, pending the outcome of negotiations.

——MARJORIE J. DARRACH, *Secretary*,
The Medical Library Association.

At this meeting in Chicago letters were read which had been received by the Committee on the Cost of Current Medical Periodicals from librarians and scientists in England, France, Germany, Sweden and other countries protesting against the high cost of certain periodicals and expressing the hope that something could be done to ameliorate the situation.

Letters were also read from the following scientific associations stating that resolutions had been passed at the 1933 meetings of these Associations deploring present conditions in regard to the high cost of certain scientific periodicals and indicating their willingness to aid the Medical Library Association in every possible way. The Societies signifying their desire to cooperate are:

American Association of Anatomists
American Association for Cancer Research
American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists
American College of Physicians
American Society of Clinical Pathologists
American Society for the Control of Cancer
Association of American Physicians
Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

The National Research Council has expressed its concern in regard to the existing situation. A statement was read from the American Council on Education as follows:

"The attention of the American Council on Education has been called to the difficulties caused by the steadily increasing prices of German scientific books and periodicals. For many institutions the prices of these books and journals have placed them in the prohibitive class. The Council is informed that the use of German publications in this country is being necessarily curtailed by their prohibitive cost, which is erecting an insurmountable barrier to their use by many scientists in the United States

"The American Council on Education believes that the interchange of scientific thought between various nations should be as unrestricted as possible and not in any way limited by national boundaries. If present barriers to trade are unfortunate, similar barriers to the interchange of conclusions of scientific research are much more so.

"It is hoped that your organization will be able to assist in overcoming these difficulties and in making possible the international exchange of scientific thought more nearly on the basis which existed before 1914."

Mr. Charles H. Brown, Chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on the Purchase of German Scientific Periodicals attended the meeting at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Medical Library Association and the Chairman of the Committee on the Cost of Current Med-

1 This report made possible by the courtesy of the Medical Library Association and its Secretary.

ical Periodicals. Mr. Brown presented the views of some of the foreign publishers and book dealers. He stated that conferences were to be held in Germany this summer and that he had received assurances from Germany of radical reduction in prices of periodicals. He also reported that on June 1st, 1933 the University and Research Section of the Library Association approved a letter to be sent to the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler and to the Rektors of each of the German Universities. This letter was approved and signed by the Vice-Chancellors and Principals of all of the British Universities and the University Colleges and by the Librarians of the four copyright libraries.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the financial condition in which many libraries find themselves will no longer permit them to pay for journals uncertain as to size and cost. He also stated that the American Library Association is in agreement that American libraries should no longer bind themselves to pay in advance for publications, of which they do not know the extent and the cost.

An important cable was received during the meeting by Mr. Alfred L. Robert from the Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft stating that this firm had decided to establish fixed yearly prices and to reduce the extent of their publications. The Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft is one of the important firms in Germany which publish scientific and medical periodicals.

Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill University, presented the viewpoint of the Canadian scientists. He stated that the Canadian Universities were in even greater financial difficulties than those of the United States; and for that reason the high cost of the medical and biological periodicals was a matter of very real anxiety to them; that in spite of the very natural desire to keep intact complete files of important periodicals they were no longer in a position to buy the most expensive journals.

During the discussion at the Chicago meetings it became evident that many libraries have already been obliged to cancel subscriptions to the most expensive journals and that in the near future many more will be forced to drop them because of insufficient funds. Therefore, scientists and research workers in various parts of the country are being handicapped by the lack of material. It was in order to try to ameliorate this situation that the resolutions as stated above were adopted. These resolutions as finally adopted by the Medical Library Association were carried unanimously.

Before the meeting adjourned definite steps were carried out in regard to the setting up of zones and the appointing of zone chairmen for the medical libraries. It was brought out during the discussions that the utmost cooperation between libraries will be essential and the interest and cooperation of all university and research libraries as well as medical libraries should be sought.

It has become clearly evident that if the commercialization of scientific literature is to be prevented, libraries throughout the world must stand together to defend the principle involved.

Committee on the Cost of Current Medical Periodicals

——EILEEN R. CUNNINGHAM, *Chairman*
ALFRED L. ROBERT
FIELDING H. GARRISON
C. F. WYLDE

Rhode Island Library Association

THE THIRTIETH annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held on Friday, June 23 at Faunce House Theatre, Brown University, the president Henry B. Van Hoesen, presiding. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University gave a short sketch of the history of Faunce House, mentioned the various libraries of the University and their special collections. Professor E. Foster Damon, Curator of the Harris Collection of *American Poetry and Plays*, and Associate Professor of English, Brown University read an interesting paper on "Early Brown Poets and Playwrights," specimens of whose work were on exhibit in the University Library. Mr. Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library was the next speaker. He gave an interesting talk on "Changing Fashions in Book Titles."

At the business session which followed, the report of the secretary was read and accepted. Mr. Sherman, speaking for the Committee on Relations with the State Board of Education, reported progress. A meeting held with the principals of the junior high schools of Providence showed them very willing to cooperate in an attempt to prevent the mutilation of books and other printed matter. Miss Hope, reporting for the *Bulletin* Committee, stated that there had been two issues of the *Bulletin* this year, and spoke of the fine work of her associates on the committee, Miss Annise Kane and Mrs. Dorothy Hellen. Miss Margaret B. Stillwell spoke briefly on the Union Catalog of 15th Century Books and presented a delightful picture of her last summer's work in Germany. Mr. Sherman mentioned the discarded books of the Providence Public Library which are available for free distribution.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock, the president-elect Miss Bess McCrea, presiding. "Some Historical Aspects of the Nar-

ragansett Country" was the subject of an address by William Davis Miller, President of the Board of Trustees, Providence Public Library. Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, gave a brief report of the work of the Bibliographical Society. His Excellency, Theodore Francis Green, Governor of Rhode Island, was the next speaker. He extended the official greetings of Rhode Island and spoke of the new and increasing functions of the library due to the depression. Miss McCrea then read a letter of greeting from the American Library Association and stressed the importance of maintaining membership therein; Mr. Herbert O. Brigham reported on the activities of the Clearing House of State Government Documents; Mr. Sherman presented the high lights of the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club held at Northfield early in June; and Dr. Van Hoesen described the "Union Catalog of Prussian State Libraries," and said that the first volume had already been received at Brown where it would be available for consultation at any time.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by the Secretary and the following slate was unanimously elected: President, Miss Bess McCrea, Providence Public Library; First Vice-President, William Davis Miller, Kingston Free Library, Providence Athenaeum, Providence Public Library; Second Vice-President, Miss Harriet M. Briggs, Watchemoket Library, East Providence; Recording Secretary, Miss Sallie E. Coy, Westerly Public Library; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Dorothy G. Bell, Business Branch, Providence Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Gertrude E. Brown, Providence Public Library.

——SALLIE E. COY, *Secretary*.

District of Columbia Library Association

OVER 100 persons attended the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, which was held at a dinner in the Y.W.C.A. on the evening of May 20. The President, W. T. Purdum, presided. Sylvia B. Notelevitz of the Copyright Office sang two songs. Three harp solos were played by Caroline Brosius of the Public Library. Mrs. Cornelia Marvin Pierce, former librarian, Oregon State Library, told of certain of her experiences with books and libraries since her retirement from active library work. That more emphasis should be placed on the book and its message was the plea of Harry M. Lydenberg, President of the A.L.A., who was the principal speaker of the evening. He set forth the needs of the A.L.A. and urged its continued support by all librarians.

The following officers were elected:

President, Isabel DuBois, Bureau of Navigation Libraries; Vice-President, Henry S. Parsons, Library of Congress; Secretary, Caroline D. Flanner, U. S. Shipping Board; Assistant Secretary, Margaret Ticknor, George Washington University; Treasurer, Ruth A. Davis, Department of Commerce Library; Representative on the executive board of the Middle Eastern Library Association, Mary G. Lacy, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library; Executive Board: W. T. Purdum, Public Library; Elizabeth O. Cullen, Bureau of Railway Economics Library; and David J. Haykin, Library of Congress.

Columbian Library Association

THE PRESENT cultural problems of Russia and of modern China were vividly brought before the 250 members of the Columbian Library Association, at the annual meeting held at Hood College, Frederick, Maryland, on Saturday, April 29, by Dr. N. Bryllion Fagin of Johns Hopkins University, who spent last summer studying the theatre in Soviet Russia. Dr. D. I. Miu, also of Johns Hopkins University, followed with a stirring discussion of the underlying cultural problems which face the modern youth of China.

"The Readers' Adviser Learns from the Depression" was presented by Miss Jennie M. Flexner, Readers' Adviser, New York Public Library, at the opening of the afternoon session. Round Tables followed. "The Reader In and Out of the Depression" was the subject of the Books and Readers Round Table, with Miss Mary C. Lacy presenting the "What and Why"; Miss Maria C. Brace, "Proposed Roads to Prosperity"; Miss Iva I. Swift, "The Reader Strikes Out for Himself"; and Dr. George Dobbin Brown, "Forget It." At the College Librarians meeting, Prof. A. F. W. Schmidt discussed book purchases; Miss Miriam R. Apple, reserve books; Miss Eleanor Falley, accession records; Miss Katherine E. Dutrow, the training of student assistants and Miss Alma Hook, the use of the expansions in the thirteenth edition of the Dewey Decimal classification. The Children's Librarians heard about English school libraries from Mrs. Theodora C. Blodgett of Philadelphia, the Arthurian Legend, from Miss Edith Ray Saul and Boys' Reading from Miss Louise S. Shepard.

At the dinner meeting Mr. Sidney Nyburg, who has delved into Baltimore legends, described with great charm his method of tracking down legendary lore and putting it into print with something of the atmosphere of the period from

which it came. At the business session, it was voted to change the name of the Association to the Middle Eastern Library Association, which would more nearly describe its regional character. The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. Alfred F. W. Schmidt, Director, Division of Library Science, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President from Md., Mrs. S. King White, Librarian, Wicomico County Free Library, Salisbury, Md.; Vice-President from Washington, D. C., Miss Emma B. Hawks, Associate Librarian, The Dept. of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Miss Helen Y. Hough, Librarian, State Normal School, Frostburg, Md.; Secretary, Mr. John M. Chancellor, Supervising Librarian, Bureau of Prisons, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Inter-Racial Services Needed By Libraries

A MEETING of the Committee[1] on Inter-Racial Service of the New Jersey Library Association was held in Atlantic City on April 21, 1933 and a subsequent one in Newark on May 24. It is the sentiment of the Committee on Inter-Racial Service of the New Jersey Library Association that the first duty of such a Committee is to promote the reading of literatures of other countries either in the original or in translation, and of books about them and their peoples. Such a program on the part of public libraries the Committee believes may contribute toward the solution of international problems. The Committee believes further that there are pressing needs in the selection, ordering and cataloging of foreign books still not adequately met by libraries in those communities having many people of foreign origin. Libraries have independently ordered books in the languages they supply with the help of local foreign readers, of the A.L.A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born, of foreign book review committees and of individual experts who have published lists of books in such languages as French, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish and Yiddish. While the number of published lists by experts has increased in the last few years, the matter of selection of books in most languages still presents great difficulties. In spite of the fact that many libraries attempt to supply a small collection of books for special groups, many more cities have similar groups for whom the public library does not buy books for lack of available help in the matter of selection, ordering, and cataloging. Accordingly, this Committee has prepared the following statement:

1 Committee: Maude I. Stull, Chairman; Marguerite L. Gates; Edna Phillips; Leo R. Etzkorn; Mary Y. Peters; Ethel S. Brown.

Services Needed by Public Libraries Having a Varied Foreign Population.

1. Discriminating advice on the selection of books in a foreign language, with information as to type of reader to whom special authors or titles are suited.
2. Information about the dealers best for discount and efficient service.
3. Some movement to bring concerted action to bear on publishers of foreign books, as has been done with American publishers, to induce them to publish books on paper suitable for library use and to eliminate poor illustrations.
4. A plan for cooperative cataloging by which catalog cards could be purchased for books on selected order lists, especially for languages presenting the greatest cataloging difficulties.

To make use of machinery already in motion, the fourth service could be assigned to either the A.L.A. Committee on Bibliography or the Committee on Cooperative Cataloging, of which the chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Work with Foreign Born might well be made a member. The card service would need to be organized in conjunction with the selection service referred to in the first item, possibly by the management of State Inter-Racial Committees in cooperation with the A.L.A. Committee on Work with Foreign Born and other organizations already in existence.

If practical means could be discovered of accomplishing even one of the four points mentioned in a way to serve all libraries, the cost to each library would be appreciably reduced.

The Committee asks interested libraries, both in New Jersey and elsewhere, and organized library groups to communicate with the Chairman:

1. Are you in sympathy with the problem as stated?
2. What would be your suggestion for its solution on a nation wide scale?
3. Could these services best be handled through a central agency cooperating with other agencies?
4. Could they, in part, be carried by local and national organizations already existing?

——MAUD I. STULL,
Librarian, Passaic, N. J., Public Library.

Note Of Correction

THE LETTER "a" was inadvertently dropped from the word "asocial" in the first line on page 626 of Dr. Hugh Grant Rowell's article in the August issue. The material should have read: "It is precisely at this point that collecting falls down. It is basically selfish. It is basically *asocial*. It fails in the final standard of an avocation."

Note Of Correction

THE "Plan of Development for National Park Libraries," as printed in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of June 15, was accepted and officially adopted by the National Park Service. The failure to include any note of explanation to the effect might possibly lead to some misunderstanding as to the purpose of publishing the report.

Among Librarians

Necrology

JESSICA GARDINER CONE, who retired from library work two years ago, died on June 1 at St. Augustine, Florida. She held library positions in the West Virginia University Library, the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library and the Goodwyn Institute Library in Memphis, Tenn.

CAROLINE H. GARLAND, librarian for fifty years (1884-1924) of the Dover, N. H., Public Library, died on July 8 at the age of 79.

WILLIAM BARKER MCEWAN, librarian of the Dunedin Public Library, New Zealand, since 1908, died on May 2.

Appointments

MARY LOUISE ANDERSON, Illinois '32, has been appointed assistant in charge of periodicals and documents at Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.

WILLIAM BAEHR, Illinois '30, has been appointed associate librarian of Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois.

FLORENCE E. BLY, Illinois '32, has changed her position from assistant in the Children's Department of the Muncie, Ind., Public Library to librarian of the Maring Branch of the same library.

MARGUERITE BOWLES, Illinois '31, has been appointed to a position in the Reference Department of the Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.

GERTRUDE BRADT, Pittsburgh '31, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, North East, Pa. Miss Bradt succeeds her mother who died this spring.

MARGARET BURKE, Illinois '32, is now assistant historian in the Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyo.

SISTER M. GERTRUDE BUTLER, Pittsburgh '33, has been made Elementary School Librarian at Mt. Mercy Academy, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. MARJORIE CARTER, Pittsburgh '31, has been appointed librarian of the Sewickley High School, Sewickley, Pa.

MARTHA CREWS, Western Reserve '33, has been appointed teacher-librarian of the Rocky River, Ohio, High School.

GRACE F. CRUMPACKER, Illinois '32, has been appointed assistant in the Catalog Department of the Kansas State Library, Topeka, Kansas.

HELEN DEAN, Illinois '21, formerly librarian of Illinois Wesleyan University Library, Bloomington, Ill., has resigned on account of illness.

PHOEBE DIMOCK, Illinois '32, has been appointed librarian of Pikeville College for the coming year.

ANNIE PAMELIA DINGMAN, formerly connected with the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library, has retired from library work and is now living at 46 Stanley Street, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

HELEN ANNE DINKLAGE, Western Reserve '29, was appointed librarian of the West Branch, Kansas City, Missouri, Public Library on June 1.

PEARL DURST, Pittsburgh '33, has accepted the position of librarian in the Shaler Township High School, Glenshaw, Pa.

MARGARET H. EVANS, acting vice-librarian of the Buffalo, N. Y., Public Library since January 1932, has been appointed vice-librarian.

LOUISE FANT, Illinois '28, formerly assistant librarian of Hollins College, Va., is now librarian of Glynn County Academy, Brunswick, Ga.

CLARA E. FOLLETTE, Pittsburgh '32, has been appointed librarian in the Narberth Public Library, Narberth, Pa.

ALEXANDER GALT, formerly acting librarian of the Buffalo, N. Y., Public Library, has recently been appointed librarian of that library.

ARNOLD H. TROTIER, Illinois '32, has been appointed Catalog Librarian at the University of Illinois Library, succeeding Miss Adah Patton, who died in 1931. Mr. Trotier came to this country from Germany in 1913, graduated from the Nebraska State Teachers College at Kearney, Nebraska, in 1925, attended the Illinois Library School in 1925-26, and has had four years of experience in the State Teachers College library at Kearney, and three years in the Catalog Department of the University of Illinois Library.

CAROLYN G. WILGUS, Michigan '27, because of illness, has been granted a leave of absence from her position as assistant in charge of the Library Science Study Hall, University of Michigan.

Honors

HERBERT PUTNAM, director of the Library of Congress, was awarded an honorary degree by Princeton University in June.

ALFRED RIGLING, completing his fortieth year as librarian of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, was conferred the honorary Master of Arts degree on June 20 by the University of Pennsylvania.

The Calendar Of Events

September 7-8—Connecticut Library Association at James Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, Conn.

September 11-12 — Wyoming Library Association, annual meeting at Cheyenne, Wyo.

September 14-15 — Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Brunswick, Maine.

September 25—New Jersey Library Association, fall meeting at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

October 16-21 — Iowa Library Association, annual meeting at Chicago, Ill. Dinner and business meeting October 17 at Stevens Hotel.

October 16-21 — National Association of State Libraries, annual meeting at Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 16-18 — Michigan Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the A.L.A.

October 16-18—Special Libraries Association, twenty-fifth annual meeting at Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 16-21—American Library Association, annual meeting at Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 16-21—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the American Library Association.

October 16-21—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the A.L.A. Only meeting will be at 6:30, October 17, at the Woman's Club, Chicago.

October 20—Maryland Library Association, joint meeting with Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission at Baltimore, Md.

October 26-27—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Jackson, Miss.

November 1-3—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Lincoln, Neb.

November 2-3—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

November 2-4—Georgia Library Association, biennial meeting (postponed from May) at Georgian Hotel, Athens, Ga.

November 8-10—South Dakota Library Association, annual meeting in Yankton, S. D.

November 10-11—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College at Richmond, Ky.

December 7-9—Indiana Library Association, joint meeting with Indiana Library Trustees Association and Indiana Historical Association at Indianapolis.

Abbreviations Now Quoted Glibly

THERE are so many of these abbreviations in current parlance that these are printed as an aid for librarians:—

NRA	National Industrial Recovery Administration
RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
AA	Agricultural Administration
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
HOLC	Home Owners' Loan Corporation
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
FCT	Federal Coordinator of Transportation
PWA	Public Works Administration

Classified Advertisements

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Wanted

STOLEN from the office of the *New York Evening Post*, seventeeen photographs of Brittany, France, property of Frances Jenkins Olcott, 44 Washington Square, New York City. She earnestly requests that anyone seeing pictures of Brittany in recent or future publications will notify her.

Books Wanted

Pennsylvania University Museum Journal. V. 13, no. 4; v. 14, no. 1; v. 15, no. 1; v. 16, no. 4; v. 17, nos. 2, 3; v. 18, no. 1; v. 19, no. 1; v. 21, nos. 3, 4. Title pages & indices to v. 5-22. (The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Place, Chicago, Illinois.)

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Children's Librarians' Notebook

PATSY AND THE LEPRECHAUNS. By Margaret and Mary Baker. *Duffield.* $2.

Another silhouette book of fun and laughter by the inimitable Bakers. This time it is about Patsy who becomes involved with the Leprechauns to the extent of acquiring a multiplicity of mischievous baby sisters. The Leprechaun pointed out the foxglove under which the treasure lay hidden. Patsy thought he would mark that one with his golden chain. He knew of a trick of the Leprechauns who once duplicated such a marking to confuse the treasure hunter. And it would be riches to have a golden chain on each foxglove. But, alas, the golden chain was not in his pocket. There was only one thing to do, and so Patsy tied the baby to the foxglove and ran home for a spade. And, as one would expect, when he returned, a baby was tied to all the foxgloves and each one was naughtier than the others. Only mother knew the one and original Katie and the other babies turned back into chuckling Leprechauns and ran away up the hillside.

——EMMA L. BROCK.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By Edna Potter. *Oxford.* $2.

This is an excellent introduction to the story of Columbus, written for younger children, which will be inspiring to older ones as well. It is brief—little more than one hundred pages—yet a great deal of information is packed into its small space and the whole career of Columbus, from boyhood to death, is outlined. The simple, narrative style is vivid and interesting. There is no glossing over of unpleasant facts; the disappointments, mistakes and failures, the disloyalty and the greed of associates that hampered the great navigator, and the loneliness of his last years and death are emphasized as much as his single great triumph. The make-up of the book deserves special mention; illustrations in color by the author, endpapers which are colored maps of Columbus' voyage, large print and wide margins make an inviting little volume.

——JESSICA KING.

CAREERS OF CYNTHIA. By Erick Berry. *Harcourt.* $2.

Cynthia and her friends of the *Illustrations of Cynthia* continue their adventures, earning a rather precarious living as commercial artists in New York City. The reader is introduced to a jolly, wholesome group of young people and to their failures and successes in the work-a-day world. The book will be pleasant for older girls but it is of ephemeral value.

——LOUISE HETHERINGTON.

THE PARROT DEALER. By Kurt Wiese. *Coward.* $2.50.

Carlos was a young Greek who ran away from home to sail the seven seas but who landed instead in South America. Here he became the apprentice of a dealer in tropical birds and animals, and succeeded so well that finally he was entrusted with the business of going into the jungle to buy animals for the trade. Thereafter his life was packed with adventures, one of which was his forced participation in a brief but spirited South American revolution. This is a book for boys of twelve and above, who are certain to enjoy the varied adventures of Carlos, all of which are told so well and so simply, and which are illustrated by pen and ink drawings by the author.

——MARIE L. KOEKER.

PEIK. By Barbara Ring. Trans. by Lorence M. Woodside. *Little.* $2.

Children and librarians will welcome this translation of a Norwegian classic. From the moment Peik appears on the first page, a rather small boy in a large and very wet sou'wester on his way to live with a strange crusty old uncle, to the last page when he is happily eating his breakfast in bed with the same no-longer crusty uncle, he is a real boy whose joys and sorrows and perplexities are matters of importance to the reader. One is tempted to compare the book with *Heidi,* though there is little similarity in plot, because the style is simple and musical and because the story has some of the same sweetness without sentimentality. But why bother with comparisons? This book is strong enough to stand alone. Robert Lawson's illustrations look more Irish than Norwegian, but perhaps it does not matter.

——CLARA E. BREED.

BIRDS THE INDIANS KNEW. By Lena C. Ahlers. *Whitman.* $2.

Poor type, poor paper and poor illustrations, uncolored, have gone into the making of this bird book. The chapters are dully written with some actual mistakes in grammar. The factual material is good and quite complete. There is no index.

——LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

CHILD OF THE SEA. By Elizabeth Syle Madison. *Suttonhouse.*

A very small book and a slight story which tells of Josefa and Carlos and of their home in California when that state was a Spanish province. The book will have value in connection with the study of local history in that part of the country.

——LOUISE HETHERINGTON.

YOUNG GEORGE WASHINGTON. By George L. Thompson. *Beacon*. $1.75.

The childhood, youth and young manhood of George Washington are depicted in this book. His schooling, his work as a surveyor, the journey to the West Indies with his brother, Lawrence, his mission to the French forts, and his early experience of military life at Fort Necessity, and finally his retirement from the Virginia militia to Mount Vernon to be what he most desired, a farmer, are presented in a most interesting way. In the first three or four chapters the sentences are rather choppy, the tone a bit didactic, but as the author warms to his story his style flows more smoothly. The historical background is accurate, and there are some pertinent quotations from contemporary writings, including Washington's diary. The author has presented a very human boy, showing the strong points in his character and the weaknesses. The picture of the conditions of living at that time, 1732-1755, is one of the book's chief contributions. It is a pity that the illustrations were not omitted.

——FAITH L. ALLEN.

BE A PUPPET SHOWMAN. By Remo Bufano. *Century*. $2.50.

A master of his craft here gives clear and simple instructions for making stuffed, wooden, and papier-maché puppets and marionettes. In addition, the book contains directions for building and lighting stages and writing marionette plays, as well as a history of puppet shows in different countries. The illustrations by the author add interest to the text, which appeals to readers of all ages.

——MARIE L. KOEKER.

MAGIC PORTHOLES. By Helen Thomas Follett. *Macmillan*. $2.50.

If books are contagious, this lighthearted account of a madcap journey is likely to cause an epidemic of wanderlust among young Americans. One and all they will be packing as little baggage as possible and heading south for islands and enchantment, for that is what Barbara Follett and her mother did. Shutting their eyes to practical considerations, off they went on a search for ships and islands which took them through the West Indies and finally as far as Tahiti. The account of their voyage is filled with youth and gayety and adventure. It will appeal most to girls of junior high and high school age, though many adults will enjoy it too. Illustrations and end papers are in perfect harmony with the story. Librarians will remember Barbara Follett as the young author of the *House Without Windows* and the *Voyage of the Norman D.*

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——HELEN NEIGHBORS.

MARTIN THE GOOSE BOY. By Marie Barringer. Illus. by Maud and Miska Petersham. *Doubleday*. $2.

Martin is only a toy goose boy carved by Gustel's grandfather, but to the little boy he is a dear companion and confidant. The mountains of the Black Forest form a pleasant setting for the story, and the author shows a keen understanding of childhood in her treatment of Gustel's affection for Martin, and his habit of endowing the toy with certain very human characteristics. The illustrations, make-up and story combine to make the book a desirable addition to any library collection, and one which will appeal to children from six to ten years of age.

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THE WHISTLEPUNK. By Burnita Collins. *Lothrop*. $1.50.

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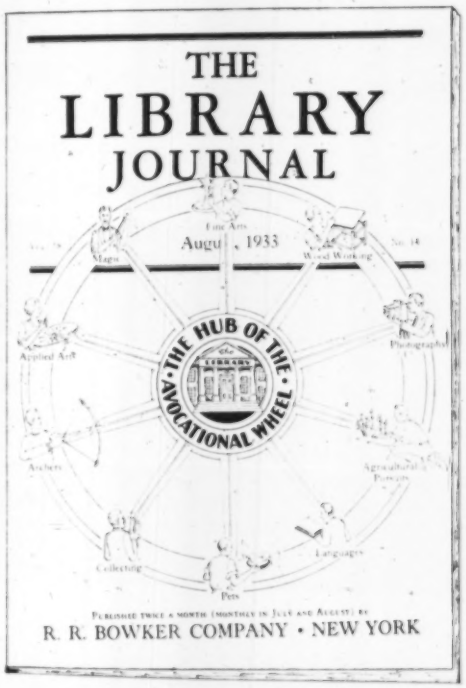
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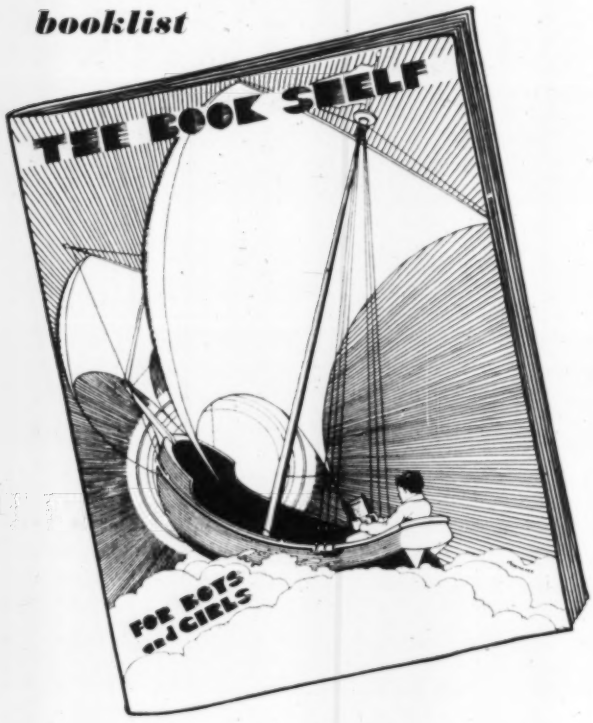

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